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The Chicago Tribune.

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WORK OF THE FAIR SEX.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

What Women Are Capable of Doing, as Exemplified by This Display—The Department of Inventions Worthy More than a Passing Glance—Something to Interest Every One—Woman's Ingenuity and Good Taste—Formal Opening of the Exposition Last Night.

In the gallery of the Exposition Building, directly west of the big fountain, is an interesting exhibit whose general nature is explained in the inscription above the booths: "Exhibition of Woman's Work, Inventions, and Collections." The exhibition is under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Association of Illinois. Somebody in the lower part of the hall remarked yesterday that the ladies up-stairs were trying to show the public how easy it was to get along in the world without men. But this cannot be the case or the word "equal" would not have been inserted in the name of the association to which all of the ladies belong. The extensive exhibit was still largely in a state of chaos yesterday, though more than a dozen ladies had been employing themselves industriously about the different departments since early morning. Occasionally a man would appear on the scene and magnanimously offer his services, but he generally discovered that he was out of his sphere, and straightway disposed of himself in some other direction. The ladies were very much in earnest, indeed they were more than earnest, they were enthusiastic. They had reason to be so, for had not one of them patented over twenty valuable inventions of her own? And had not another whittled out with her brother's pocket-knife and elaborately carved a cabinet seven feet high, and broad and deep in proportion? It was not that they wished to prove to the world that men were a superfluity that they had done all this, but to show that woman could be a helpmeet for man in more than concerns the restricted ability to keep his house in order. They have an aspiration to be considered man's equals, but beyond this characteristic trait of their sex it is their noble purpose to make womankind self-supporting.

Today or tomorrow the exposition of women's work will be seen to advantage. Yesterday the important department of inventions had not yet been opened owing to delay in the arrival of some of the most important exhibits. One of the inventions yet to come is a fire-escape, invented and patented by a woman. Another woman is the inventor of more than a dozen of the best surgical instruments now in common use. An invention of women that was on exhibition yesterday was a flower-stand or booth. It was a co-partnership invention and every lady interested in the exhibit had a hand in its construction. As fast as one demonstrated that she had neither been born nor educated to drive nails another took her place. Just as a paying carpenter was coming to the rescue, however, a large woman of determined manner seized the hammer and wielded it with such skill that the other ladies, or those whose thumbs did not pain them too much, rewarded her with a hearty campaign cheer; that is, cheer is the one which they propose to adopt for campaign purposes when the object of their association shall have been fully realized.

Mrs. Boynton Harvard, late President of the association, is one of the hardest workers of all the industr ous ladies engaged in the work. She is now Vice-President and a general authority on all subjects. President M. E. Holmes of Galva, Ill., and Mrs. Emma Webb Haskett, who is at the head of the art department, are also indefatigable workers. The department of agriculture and flowers is in charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Loomis. Mrs. Gertrude Singleton has charge of inventions, and Dr. Alice B. Stockham of books and literature. Mrs. C. V. Waite and Mrs. M. A. Ahrens represent the Central Committee of the State.

In the afternoon yesterday a benevolent-looking old lady evinced the greatest interest in the preparations. She is over 80 years old, and though she had spent nearly the whole day in the building it was with difficulty that she was dissuaded from her purpose to come back during the evening. Later it was discovered that she was the author of what is in some respects the most remarkable exhibit in the collection. The catalog being still in the hands of the printer and things in a disarranged state generally it was impossible last night to learn her name. But, at any rate, she is four-score years old and is represented in the exhibit by four or five deep glass-covered frames containing pictures, figures, and designs worked out with feathers of different sizes and colors. The phenomenal amount of patience demanded by such a task was the subject of comment by all the ladies and the hundreds of spectators who thronged the gallery during the evening.

The School for Feeble-Minded Girls is represented by a great variety of needle, crochet, and knitting work. One girl sent a medallion portrait in bas relief of hammered brass and one or two sent modest specimens of painting. The Woman's National Silk Cotton Association of Philadelphia has furnished half a dozen glass jars containing specimens illustrative of every stage of the silk weaving industry, together with goods made of the finished product.

Several Chicago merchants have enabled the association to furnish a "parlor" very nicely, and into this are crowded several of the most noteworthy exhibits. The Art School of Cincinnati is represented by a black walnut étagerè with panels carved by Mrs. G. P. Titus, a student there. The panels are graceful representations of a sunflower stock with blossoms and a wild rose vine. In the opposit corner is the great attraction of the entire exhibit as far as woman's untaught ability and ingenuity is represented. This is the cabinet above referred to. With the exception of a little rough joiner work on its base the entire piece with its elaborately carved front and sides was literally whittled out with a pocket-knife by a country girl who had never taken a lesson in drawing carving, or even in cabinet work. The work was begun and completed within ten months. She took it to Dubuque, Ia., in pieces, where she set it up in a furniture store and shipped it to Chicago. The carving is of the most ornate description. The top piece illustrates the allegory of the States Ajar, and the large front panels are copies of landscapes carved from different colored woods. The front is also embellished by medallion portraits of noted personages. It is all the work of a young woman who wishes to be known as Madame Josephine."

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

A Dense Crowd Present Last Night—Exhibits Not All Arranged.

The fifteenth annual Inter-State Exposition was formally opened at 8 o'clock last night. The huge building was pretty well filled by 7:30, the machinery was going, and the fountain playing. When the hands on the clock under the band-stand said 8 o'clock Musical-Director Adolph Liesegang waved his baton and the two-dozen or more instruments crashed out the first strains of Goudod's march, "Queen of Sheba." At the same time the entrance to the art gallery was thrown open and the Exposition was in full blast. By 8:30 the floor and portions of the gallery were uncomfortably crowded. The art gallery, the contents of which were comprehensively reviewed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was evidently the most attractive portion of the building, and within a few minutes of the opening of the doors the spacious rooms were crowded to suffocation. The exhibits are not by any means complete, as might be expected the opening night, but enough of them are ready for inspection to warrant the statement that the Exposition this year will be even more interesting than in former years. There was the usual Exposition crowd—city people of all ranks and conditions, and our country cousins were present in force. Some of the big and pretentious booths were in complete disorder and cannot be ready for some days yet, but the peanut man, the popcorn man, the cider girls, the candy people, and that class of merchants were energetic enough to make up for the shortcomings of their more slow-paced brothers in trade. During the pauses between the punishment the piano men bestowed upon their unoffending instruments the band rendered a very enjoyable program of popular and classical music. Promptly at 10 o'clock the band ceased, the attendants began to turn out the lights, and the five or six thousand people present left the building. As an augury of success it was a noteworthy opening night.

POWDERLY TO THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

They Tell Him the Obnoxious Resolution Was Not Adopted—Its Mover Explains.

The delegates to the German Catholic Central Verein assembled yesterday morning. The antagonism to the English press which has been smoldering since the start of the convention broke out into fire at the opening of the session with the reading of a resolution by the Rev. Father B. A. Hansen. This moved the exclusion of reporters of English papers from future meetings of the Central Verein or the exclusion of reporters whose reports did not suit the assemblage. President Spaunhorst sat down on the proposition, and after a long discussion the motion was laid on the table.

The following telegram was then read amid intense excitement:

"SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 6.—*To President Spaunhorst:* The resolutions introduced yesterday by Delegate Mitsch against the Knights of Labor are unkind, unjust, and must have been based on misrepresentation. The Knights of Labor have never petitioned against and will not petition against German immigration. I am not an enemy of the Germans and nothing in my career can be so construed, unless my advice to all workingmen to be sober and temperate can bear that construction. That advice has been given all workingmen regardless of nationality. The Knights of Labor are neither Anarchists, Socialists, nor Prohibitionists, but they are temperate. Is it a crime to be temperate? The Germans of this place, Catholic and Protestant, know that I am not and never have been their enemy. I regard the Germans as I do other men. They have the same right to keep sober and temperate and to receive as good wages as other men. The Knights of Labor claim those rights for them in common with other men. Will your convention say that this is wrong?

"I wish your convention godspeed, and hope that its deliberations will be for the good of all men, whether Germans or not.

"T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. K. of L."

There was a long discussion as to whether this communication should be given an answer, and it was decided that President Spaunhorst inform Master Workman Powderly that the resolution of Mr. Mitsch had been laid on the table and not acted upon, and that this was the best response that could be sent to the telegram.

President Spaunhorst informed the delegates that Mr. George Mitsch, the mover of the Knights of Labor resolution, wished to make some explanatory remarks. Mr. Mitsch said: "I wish to say in reference to the motion I made Monday that I had no desire or intention to throw any reflection on the Knights of Labor or their Master-Workman, Mr. Powderly. I referred only to Anarchists, Socialists, and bigoted Prohibitionists, and this whole fuss has been worked up by the English papers, which misrepresented what I said and intended. Mr. Powderly is as honest a man as George Mitsch. He is a blacksmith, as I am, and I respect him and all other decent and honest workingmen. I hope that when our worthy President communicates with Mr. Powderly he will acquaint him with the remarks I now make and my entire respect for himself and the body he represents."

The old officers were then elected with one exception, the only new man being Second Vice-President Theodore Scholter of Chicago.

The priests, who had completed their organization at Uhlich's Hall, now arrived in a body and a love-feast of about an hour and a half ensued. Speeches of congratulation were delivered by the Most Rev. General Vicar Muehlsiepen, the Rev. Father Brockhagen of Michigan, proprietor and editor of the *Katholic Hausfriend*, who said American citizenship consisted of obeying the law and paying taxes," Father Moeberle of St. Paul, and others. President Spaunhorst said: "America received its freedom from Catholic hands, and by Catholics it will be upheld and guarded. In the war of independence had it not been for the aid of France, a Catholic country, and the benediction and assistance of the Holy Father, through his Nuncios, Washington and all his host would have fought in vain."

Cincinnati was chosen as the next place of meeting and the convention adjourned.

Between 250 and 300 German Catholic priests assembled at Uhlich's Hall at 10 o'clock in the morning to complete the organization of their association—"The German Catholic Priests' Association." The proceedings were private. The session lasted five hours. The officers chosen were: The Most Rev. Vicar-General Muehlsiepen of St. Louis, President; the Rt.-Rev. William Tappert of Covington, Ky., Vice-President; the Rt.-Rev. Father Fischer, Treasurer; the Rt.-Rev. Fathers Faeber and Enzensberger, Corresponding and Financial Secretaries. These officers also form the Executive Committee, which is to cooperate with a similar body of the Central Verein. At 5 o'clock the new organization sat down to a private banquet at Uhlich's Hall.

About thirty editors of Catholic weeklies in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Charles, Mo., San Francisco, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Dubuque, Buffalo, Columbus, Detroit, Louisville, and Philadelphia formed an organization to be known as "The German Catholic Press Association." The following officers were appointed: Victor Sauer, President; L. Blankemeyer, Secretary; Anthony Dittrick, Treasurer.

WEDDING BELLS AT NEWPORT.

Miss Brewer, a Boston Heiress of 53, Married to Arthur Croft of England, Aged 70.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Following with great rapidity upon the announcement of Miss Caroline A. Brewer's matrimonial engagement came the wedding today, and it was even a greater surprise than the engagement. Miss Brewer is a daughter of the late Gardener Brewer of Boston, and her venerable mother, who is still living, occupies "Finisterre," a magnificent summer residence here, each year. The bridegroom is Arthur Croft of St. John's Wood, London, and the son of the late John Richard Croft of Baywater, London. He is a member of the Royal Society of Water-Color Artists, and for some time has been instructing Miss Brewer in color painting.

The wedding was a very quiet one, there being no best man nor bridesmaids. Miss Brewer is past the prime of life. She did not require anyone to give her away. A very few of the nearest friends only were in the Channing Memorial Church, where at 2 o'clock the ceremony was performed by the Rev. John W. Day. The happy couple arrived together and were soon made one. The bride was attired in an elegant walking costume. They left this afternoon for New York and Washington, and later on will make England their home.

Miss Brewer is worth several millions. The bride is 53 years and the groom is 70 years old.

TWELVE HUNDRED SHEEP DROWNED.

A Cloud Bursts in a Montana Valley—Rescue of a Horse.

SUN RIVER, Mont., Sept. 7.—A waterspout burst on Careless Creek, Meagher County, yesterday, and 1,200 sheep, principally spring lambs, were drowned. A son of Judge Hedges of Helena was at the ranch, some miles below where the sheep were. Hearing the roar of the coming flood, he tried to reach his horse that was picketed on the creek bottom, but before he could rescue the animal the flood was upon him and swept the animal away before his eyes. By this time it was so dark that nothing more could be done. As soon as daylight came he found the horse tangled in the limbs of a tree and drowned. His body was bruised, but with no bones broken. The other horses and cows all escaped, but considerable fencing was swept away. At the lowest estimate the loss will reach $4,000.

A Celebrated Kidnaping Case Decided.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Judge W. F. Branna of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Iowa this afternoon filed his decision in one of the most noted habeas corpus cases ever tried in the State. It was entitled Camille W. Patrick, by James M. Patrick, her father and guardian, vs. Camille S. McManus. The trial involved three weeks, and the testimony of 176 witnesses was presented. These were from various States and Territories. The trial lasted three weeks. The subject of the trial is a bright 5-year-old daughter of the plaintiff. She was by strategy placed in possession of an aunt, Mrs. Camille S. McManus, the day following her mother's death, Oct. 9, 1886, and brought from St. Louis to this city. It was claimed by the defense that the dying wish of the mother was that the child might be brought up by its aunt. The decision gives the father the custody of the child.

Building the Cruiser Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—Rapid progress is being made on the new steel cruiser Charleston at the ship-yard of the Union Iron Works, and there seems no longer any doubt that she will be completed at the specified time. Her keel has been laid and part of the framework of her sides is up. Steel plates are arriving daily from Pittsburg. The engines are nearly built. Though the Cramp Company at Philadelphia has the advantage in the way of proximity to the steel works and coal mines the Charleston is further advanced in construction than the Baltimore.

SECRETARY PORTER GONE.

BAYARD'S ASSISTANT LEAVES THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT LAST.

His Apparent Honesty Too Much for the Administration—Count Mitkiewicz Likely to Be Successful in His Enterprises—Sam Randall Sneers at the Amateur Tariff Tinkers — Bondholders Asking High Prices—The Clendenin Case—Title to Highwood.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The long looked for resignation of Assistant Secretary of State Porter has come at last. The Assistant Secretary said last night that he left the department with the best of feeling for all its officers and employés. He further said that he was influenced by the condition of Mrs. Porter's health and other purely personal and private reasons. Gov. Porter will return to his home in Tennessee. This is all that the outgoing Assistant Secretary would say, but there are grounds for believing that other causes than private affairs have had something to do with the resignation. Gov. Porter has been about the only person connected with Mr. Bayard who could be reached by the general public, and his popularity has helped to smooth over the unpopularity of the Secretary of State. A year ago, when Envoy Sedgwick was sent on his famous mission to Mexico, the Assistant Secretary was the only person in the department who would not lie about the matter. At different times it has been reported that there was friction between Secretary Bayard and Assistant-Secretary Porter, and because the latter was not made aware of things that it was his right to know. It is certain that the Assistant Secretary knew nothing of Mr. Bayard's plans for having Fish Commissioners appointed to act with official representatives of the British Government. When the cable dispatches were first printed Gov. Porter boldly said he did not believe them, because he doubted the power of the President to appoint such Commissioners. Inasmuch as Messrs. Cleveland and Bayard had already determined on their course this kind of talk from a high officer of the State Department chagrined them intensely. It probably hastened the change. A few days ago, when Sheriff Matson's attorney came on with the papers for McGarigle's extradition, Assistant-Secretary Porter did not even know that the suoject had been laid before the department, though it should have come before him. The question of a successor to Mr. Porter is as yet unsettled. Third Assistant Moore is a Delaware protégé of Mr. Bayard's, and he may be shoved up a notch, but the place would be a good one for some out of a job politician and a new man will be given the prize. A year ago John Oberly was willing to sacrifice himself, and he is now more anxious than ever to get out of the Civil Service Commission, but he will hardly reach the State Department.

MITKIEWICZ AND HIS SCHEMES.

The ratifying of the Chinese concession to the Philadelphia syndicate is said to be close at hand. While the report that the Chinese Minister had actually put his signature to the document that made everything binding was denied today, because it was not necessary, yet the people who are the most interested seem to be satisfied with the outlook. One of the alleged "insiders" let out the news that the Philadelphians had sounded Chang Yen Hoon before they put up their money, and they knew to a certainty that the Chinese Minister would approve. The exposure of Count Mitkiewicz's history was foreseen by them, and they took pains to forestall much that has been said about him, the point they impressed on Chang being that the Philadelphia capitalists and not the Count who are to build the railroads and manage the banks. When Mitkiewicz left China he was strictly instructed not to talk. But that is one thing which the Count cannot help doing. On reaching San Francisco he began, and all the way across the continent he told about the big things he had done. This was in the face of telegrams which the Philadelphians poured in entreating and commanding him to keep quiet. The Count is willing, and is not afraid of the Russian Legation looking up his patent of nobility. Count Mitkiewicz called on Assistant Secretary of State Porter today and presented a letter from United States Consul Smithers at Tien-Tsin, China, commending the Count in high terms. The Count also presented Assistant Secretary Porter with a photograph of his Excellency Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, the picture having been delivered to the Count by the Viceroy with directions to present it to Assistant Secretary Porter with fine compliments and best wishes of the Viceroy. Count Mitkiewicz has another photograph of the Viceroy which he is to deliver to Secretary Bayard. In his letter introducing Count Mitkiewicz to Assistant Secretary Porter Consul-General Smithers writes: "During the six weeks he (the Count) has been in Tien-Tsin he has succeeded in gaining the confidence and esteem of his Excellency Li Hung Chang and other Chinese officials with whom he has had business relations. I feel sure you will find him a most agreeable and pleasant gentleman."

Other letters have been received at the State Department from China testifying to the esteem in which the Count is held in that country. But these only go to show what a consummate adventurer Mitkiewicz is. That he made a great impression on all the Chinese officials every one knows. The story that Warton Barker had offered Mitkiewicz $250,000 for his interest in the syndicate is said to be partly correct, as the Count has had several chances to sell out. Mr. Paine of Philadelphia, it is reported, was offered $300,000 for his share. While these figures may be too large, it is certain that several capitalists have been here to see if there was any chance to get in. The answer, it is said, has been that the syndicate had all the money it needed.

The monthly consular report issued by the State Department today has a report from Minister Denby on the prospectus of a newly-organized Chinese railway company. It is stated that the railroad in contemplation is an extension of the Kaiping Railway, which has been in operation for some years. In the prospectus the statement is made that the company "will adhere strictly to economy and efficiency untrammeled by official direction and by not allowing foreign merchants to squander the capital." It is also promised that the company will not be allowed to exist only in name, as some companies in China do. The prospectus was issued in April, before Mitkiewicz had secured his concessions.

Mitkiewicz's connection with the Turnbull telephone inventions appears to have been irregular, at least so far as the concessions are concerned. When Turnbull got his patents for his improvements he began looking around for a good, energetic man to assist him in putting his invention on the market and was introduced to Mitkiewicz. Mr. Turnbull was induced by him to give an option on the patents which he had taken out to a company to be formed by the Count. This option was several times extended, until it finally expired by limitation. The Count then disappeared and was next heard of by Mr. Turnbull as negotiating the concession he now claims to have secured from the Chinese Government. In May Mr. Turnbull wrote to Secretary Bayard, setting out the matter plainly to that official, and stating that Mitkiewicz had no authority to make any agreement with the Chinese Government for a concession, and he asked Mr. Bayard to bring this latter to the notice of the Chinese Government. A copy of this letter was yesterday sent to the Chinese Minister. It is understood that Mitkiewicz has been very expeditious in arranging his affairs in Washington, and is ready to leave as soon as he shall have had an interview with Secretary Bayard, who is now out of town.

A report is in circulation in Washington that the Russian Legation had taken steps to warn the State Department against Mitkiewicz on the ground that his pretensions to be a member of the Russian nobility were false. Mr. Greger, Secretary of the Legation, said tonight: "I am the only member of the Legation in town and consequently speak with authority when I say that no such step is contemplated. I am more or less familiar with the Russian nobility, but have never heard of the Mitkiewicz family. It is barely possible he may be a genuine Count, but all I know of him is what I have lately read in the daily papers."

RANDALL'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

Sam Randall has gone home without conferring with the President on the tariff. He was not asked out to Oak View and he did not invite himself, but he did let it be known that Messrs. Cleveland, Carlisle, and Fairchild were taking unnecessary trouble to formulate a tariff bill which Mr. Randall would have to accept, because Mr. Randall has already formulated the bill which will suit his following of protection Democrats. It repeals the tobacco tax entirely, and it does not interfere with wool or sugar or hurt the iron interests badly. This is the outline, and the Keystone leader has already counted noses in the next Congress and knows what he can do. He is several months ahead of the Administration on this point, and knows more about the make-up of the Fiftieth Congress than any politician in Washington or out. Randall was never more defiant, and his sneers at Roger Q. Mills and the other tariff reformers who have been reading him out of the Democratic party are echoed by his followers. They are already boasting that if any tariff bill is passed by the House this winter it will be Randall's bill.

Secretary Fairchild is still a guest of the President at Oak View. Neither of them came into the city today.

W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania returned to the city this evening from his visit to the President. When asked whether the tariff and a reduction of the revenue had been discussed by the President and himself and Secretary Fairchild and Mr. Carlisle, and whether any bill had been agreed upon, he said that this subject, as well as other public matters, had been talked about, and that, while there was no difference of opinion among the gentlemen present as to the necessity for an early reduction of the revenues and taxation, no measure for that purpose had been agreed upon, and none would be without consultation with the members belonging to the majority in the House of Representatives. It was the opinion of all that there ought to be a very considerable reduction at the earliest possible date after the meeting of Congress, but the manner in which the reduction should be made was considered only in a general way, and no details were agreed upon. This, he said, was all that could be said about the so-called conference, and the statements upon the subject going the rounds of the press were mere speculations.

ASK TOO MUCH FOR THEIR BONDS.

Acting Secretary Thompson today opened the fifth lot of proposals for the sale of 4½ per cent bonds to the Government. The aggregate of the offerings was $2,675,500, at from 108.22 to 110. The tenders were all rejected as too high—higher than the price paid last week. The action of the Secretary was not a surprise to a few of the higher officials in the Treasury. It was hinted in the department a week ago that an effort was making to hold back the offerings in the hope of higher prices. This policy, however, is not likely to prove successful. Secretary Thompson stated today that the circular under which the bonds were offered gave the department the fullest discretion as to the amount it could buy and the price to be paid. The fact that there is no demand to sell bonds is accepted by the Treasury officials as a refutation of the allegation that there is a stringency in the money market.

DOCUMENTS IN CLENDENIN'S CASE.

The resolution of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee regarding Postmaster Clendenin of Springfield was received at the Post-Office Department today, together with a formal letter from Secretary Mize. No charges or specifications came with the resolution. The Democratic Committeemen who are looking for early action by the Post-Office Department and the President will be sorely disappointed. Postmaster-General Vilas' vacation will last about ten weeks. This will bring him back to Washington in the middle of October, and the Clendenin case in the ordinary routine will be taken up some time next year. The member of the State Committee who thinks Clendenin's case has already been investigated by the Administration is mistaken. Since the printing combine was exposed complaints have been received at the Post-Office Department about the management of the Springfield office. The complaints have been investigated by the inspectors, but their work had nothing to do with anything beyond the alleged mismanagement of the office.

FRAUDS IN ENTERING MINNESOTA LANDS.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow, in compliance with the request of the Acting Land Commissioner, has directed that the issue of patents to the State of Minnesota for certain lands described in approved swamp-land lists Nos. 19 and 20, Duluth series, be suspended for the reason as given by the Acting Commissioner that through inadvertence on the part of the office the attention of the department was not called to the importance of suspending the issue of such patents, and that numerous affidavits alleging fraud in the return of lands as swamp and overflowed have been filed by settlers seeking lands. The Acting Secretary directs that a special agent be assigned at once to the work of investigating those cases, and that a report be made at the earliest date.

TITLE TO THE HIGHWOOD TRACT.

There is considerable impatience at the War Department over the delay of District-Attorney Ewing at Chicago in sending his opinion on the correctness of the title to the lands at Highwood, where Fort Logan is to be established. When Gen. Sheridan was in Chicago several weeks ago Mr. Ewing promised to send his opinion to the Attorney General by Aug. 1, but it has not yet reached that office. Until that question is settled the Government cannot proceed to take possession, and Gen. Sheridan wants to have some of the troops stationed on the ground before winter sets in.

DESTRUCTIVE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Much Damage Caused by a Cyclone in Ohio —Fierce Storms in New York.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The cyclone which swept over Northwestern Ohio was one of the fiercest ever known in this part of the United States. Besides the damage at Toledo Sylvania suffered seriously. The derricks at gas wells Nos. 1 and 2 were both blown down. The new brick school building at Mitchaw was blown to the ground. Mr. Cooper's barn was unroofed. Fences were swept from their places, trees blown down, and other damages done that cannot at this time be estimated. No lives were lost. Stony Ridge was visited by a tornado coming from a northeasterly direction, and doing much damage to crops, timber, and buildings in that vicinity. One man a short distance from here, was caught on the road, his wagon overturned, and the horse ran away, the man being badly bruised by fence rails, with which he was nearly covered when found. Shortly after Samuel Baker, living one-half mile north of town had a dwelling-house carried from its foundation and torn in pieces. John O'Leary, near by, had one barn blown down and another unroofed, a splendid orchard torn up by the roots and blown about ten rods into an adjoining field, and about fifteen acres of valuable timber destroyed. John Marsh had a new barn and a lot of lumber destroyed. The storm from Stony Ridge followed a course parallel to the Maumee Pike until it reached Woodville. It unroofed Bronson's brick block and a number of smaller buildings. The Ohio Central Railway was down several miles in the track of the storm, and on both sides of the road the destruction is plainly to be seen. Houses and barns are unroofed, orchards and timber prostrated.

Special advices say at Findlay the La Grange Rolling Mills and the Moore Cable Chain Works, two of the boom factories recently located and cheaply and poorly constructed, in the western part of the city, were blown down today. The loss to the rolling mills will be several thousands and to the cable and chain works as much in addition. More than a score of houses were blown down and otherwise damaged. At Tiffin the cyclone did little damage in the city, but in the country the oil and gas districts were swept clean by the storm.

Heavy Storms in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Advices from Saratoga, Worcester, Binghamton, and Norwich, N. Y., and Haverhill, Mass., report extremely violent wind-storms, accompanied by the heaviest downpour of rain experienced in years. At Saratoga it ended with a fall of hailstones, some of which measured an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. It resulted in great destruction to crops and forests, assuming the nature of a cyclone in some places. Several persons were picked up and carried considerable distances, and at Worcester Amos Cornell was dashed against a barrel and killed. At Haverhill several persons were partially paralyzed by a stroke of lightning.

A Nebraska Lumber Agent Absconds.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—R. H. Giles, manager of a lumber and grain business at Lindsay, Neb., for the Nye-Morehouse Company of Omaha, absconded last Sunday evening, leaving a shortage in his accounts of $1,500 to $2,000. He is thought to have gone to California or Canada.

THEY HAD A JOLLY TIME.

THE NEW YORK FIREMEN ENJOYED THEMSELVES HERE.

A Morning Spent in Taking in the Parks and Visiting Friends—The Parade in the Afternoon Witnessed by Thousands, Who Crowded the Streets on the Line of March—Reception at Central Music-Hall in the Evening and Departure for California.

"I'd like to see that fellow that told me this was a jay town," remarked a New York veteran as he came down from his room to parade yesterday. "Why, they told me not to bring my watch for fear some boodler in Chicago 'u'd get it. They said there wasn't any buildin's here, either. Well, I should say there was. It is a great town, but I don't think there is a man in it fly enough to get my watch. I'm an old-timer."

The visiting firemen were up bright and early and ready for anything. Some went to South Park, others went to Lincoln Park, and some went to the Stock-Yards in the carriages furnished by the Reception Committee of the Chicago association, while many went out on private expeditions to look up friends, and not a man among them was discontented when he came back.

The parade in the afternoon was a trifle delayed, so that it was 3:30 o'clock when the Seventh Regiment Band, the New York veterans, and the Chicago veterans, 100 strong, fell in behind the platoon of police at the La Salle street entrance of the Grand Pacific. The street was packed with people from wall to wall of the buildings, and the police had to clear a way by main strength when the order to march was given. They marched west on Adams to Franklin and south on Franklin to the engine-house, where the famous old New York hand-machine was housed, and, after the New York ladies took up the rope, the return was made to the hotel by the way of Jackson street. The line of march as printed in yesterday's papers was rapidly passed over, the music of the band, the visiting veterans, and their machine being followed by an almost continuous ripple of applause from the start to the finish. Every window in the line of march was packed and great crowds lined the streets. At the least possible calculation 50,000 persons turned out to witness the parade. At the Clark street front of the Grand Pacific, with the band playing "The Lighthouse by the Sea," the Chicago veterans opened their ranks while their visitors passed through into the hotel, hats off and everybody saluting.

A portion of the New York veterans went to the concert at Central Music-Hall, but more of them staid away. At the close of the sixth number on the program Mayor Roche, President Anderson, and Col. R. M. Littler stepped from the wing of the stage and were heartily applauded. His Honor introduced Mr. Anderson with a reference to our own great fire of 1871 and our love for firemen, together with a touch of sentiment that brought down the house. "The music, 'Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot,' brings back to me the memory of other days. I can see the cap-badge of my volunteer fire company on top of the old engine shouting: 'Up! Down! Give it to her, boys!' And then when we were successful I can hear his yell, 'I'll tear my hat for No. 2!' I ran with the Goerick street machine in New York in 1861." He closed by wishing the visitors a pleasant journey, and assuring them that they would not find another city where more cordial respect and affection were felt for firemen than were entertained by Chicago and her citizens.

President Anderson responded, saying:

I desire to express on behalf of the Veteran Firemen's Association of New York their sincere thanks for the distinguished consideration manifested by the citizens of Chicago and the representatives of the late Volunteer Fire Department of your city for the generous and affectionate welcome tendered to us representatives of the late Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New York. We accept it as a mark of high honor to those who gave their time and sacrificed their health, and endangered their lives to protect the property and lives of their fellow-citizens. The pleasure we feel at our reception is increased by the knowledge that many of this large assemblage have like ourselves in bygone times striven with often imperfect apparatus and appliances to check the ravages of deadly flames, and who are today engaged under a vastly improved system in guarding the public interests against that ever-active element, fire.

There is no stronger tie of friendship than that which springs from a participation in a common danger, and we therefore recognize in your hearty greeting the strong right hand of fellowship, which we cordially grasp. It is unnecessary to dwell here at length upon the profession of the volunteer firemen. Suffice it to say that he has always been the companion of the pioneer and that the memory of his services has entered into the history of every city in the country where the paid system has supplanted him, and that voluntary woman service in the countless communities which yet retain the old volunteer method. Again thanking you for your kind expressions of welcome and esteem, I can only add that my comrades and myself will ever remember with pride and pleasure their visit to the Garden City of the West.

Mr. Roche then introduced Col. R. M. Littler, who explained first that he wanted to speak for all firemen, and highly complimented the work of firemen both under the volunteer and paid systems. The Colonel took up a statement of the Mayor's that in the former's experience as a fireman he had never drawn water thirty-five feet, as they used to in New York, and brought out a scream of laughter and applause by declaring that he was from Iowa, and in all the large towns of that State no one went thirty-five feet for water because beer was nearer. He didn't want to say how far his Honor would go for beer, because it would do no good after election. He wanted to thank the New York boys for their entertainment when he was in New York. They entertained him so well that he couldn't find his hotel. He had wandered off up to One Hundred and Seventieth treet and stopped at the tomb of Grant. "That gallant leader with whom I served, with whom I lost this"—shaking an empty sleeve—"in defense of our country. God bless his memory." There was a long burst of applause at this reference to the Old Commander. Quickly turning the thought, the eloquent old man told of his criticising a thirteen-story flat-building because one could never get water up there, and how a boasting New Yorker had told him that was only a cellar.

The firemen and their friends left over the Northwestern for San Francisco at 12:10 o'clock this morning, there being quite a crowd at the depot to see them off.

SHOT BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

A Former Chicago Girl Killed in Dallas, Tex.—Causes of the Trouble.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—This morning at 9 o'clock William B. Jones walked up to his wife, who was standing in front of the Sheriff's office at the court-house, and while she implored for mercy sent two bullets into her brain. She fell into the door of the District-Attorney's office. At this moment Deputy Sheriff Finley came out and was about to seize the murderer when the latter fired at him. The officer struck Jones on the head with a revolver, and with the assistance of others disarmed the murderer, and at once took him to jail. Jones in the spring of 1885 advertised through the Northern press for a wife. Among the favorable replies was one from Miss Edna Clifton of Chicago which suited him best, and they were married in Galveston in April of that year. They lived happily until the husband's jealousy was aroused by the visits of the Rev. James T. Vanston, and of a man named Leicester, whom she claimed was her uncle. About a month ago Mrs. Jones arrived home at an unreasonable hour, accompanied by Vanston and Leicester. A row resulted, in which Vanston took a hand, striking Jones in the forehead with a heavy board. All the parties were arrested for disturbing the peace, and the trial was set for today. Last night as Jones was out driving he met Mrs. Jones consoling the parson, Mrs. Jones, and Leicester. Today he killed his wife. The woman was 30 years old and well educated.

Trouble in the Pacific Islands.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.—Advices have been received from Samoa that the commander of the German squadron recently demanded a heavy fine from King Malietoa for robberies committed on German plantations, and that the commander landed 500 men and declared Malietoa's rival, Tamasese, King of Samoa. Malietoa resisted. The British and American Consuls issued a proclamation advising submission in the meantime, but declaring that their Governments would not recognize Tamasese. The Germans guarantee the neutrality of Apia if their troops are not molested. An agitation has been started in Fiji for the annexation of those islands to Victoria.

CRASH ON THE BURLINGTON ROAD.

An Infant Killed and Several Persons Badly Hurt by a Collision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A bad accident occurred today near Afton, on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, this afternoon about 2 o'clock. A passenger train bound west was delayed by a freight-train, and a messenger was sent back to stop the fast mail, which was only a short distance behind. The messenger failed for some reason, and the fast mail came crashing into the sleeper on the rear end of the passenger-train. As soon as the wreck could be cleared away it was found that one person had been killed and a number badly injured. The list is as follows:

KILLED.

An infant child of the Rev. T. E. MOSHER of Creston, who was returning with its mother from a visit in the East.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Mrs. A. E. MOSHER, mother of the dead child; head and arms badly cut; probably fatally injured.

CHARLES COOK, Brooklyn, N. Y., with his wife and two sons. They were on a sleeper going to Nebraska. The youngest child, 4 years old, was fearfully scalded and will probably die. The other members of the family are not seriously hurt.

L. J. GRAY, a one-armed soldier of Greenfield, Ia., horribly cut.

R. C. FULLERTON, Chillicothe, Wis., spine injured.

SARAH GRIMINGER, Cleveland, O., scalded.

MISS ANNA MORRELL, Red Oak, Ia., face and arms scalded.

J. A. BAILEY and wife of Michigan; both injured in the back and slightly scalded.

G. BROCKMAN and wife of Michigan; en route to California; slightly scalded.

The injured are at the Summit House, Creston, where they are being cared for by the railroad authorities.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning a collision between two passenger-trains occurred on the Wisconsin Central Railroad near Schleingerville. The north-bound train from Milwaukee was backing into a siding when the south-bound train ran into it, throwing the locomotive and one passe ger-coach from the track. The locomotive was badly wrecked. One of the passengers, a woman from Milwaukee, had a baby in her arms, which was hurled from her by the shock and sustained fatal injuries. No one else was hurt.

THE TASK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Arrival of Justice Scott Makes a Full Bench to Consider the Anarchist Case.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—It can be stated positively that up to 9 o'clock tonight the Supreme Court had not read nor heard read the written decision in the Anarchists' case, nor has it discussed the matter either formally or informally since the close of the March term of court immediately after the arguments were made and the briefs and abstracts filed. The court at that time came to a decision in the case, and a Justice was selected by lot to write the opinion. The court, on its meeting here yesterday, decided not to consider any "opinions in important cases" until Justice Scott either got here or sent positive word that he was not coming. Clerk Taylor had a brief note from Justice Scott yesterday to the effect that he had forwarded a box of opinions and borrowed reference books by express, and from this it was inferred that the Justice would follow soon afterwards, his sickness notwithstanding. The books and opinions got here today, and the Justice came in this evening. He is still somewhat feeble, but says he is better than he has been for a long time. His right arm had been disabled by paralysis, but he is now able to use it, and can once more employ his right hand in writing. The court held a fifteen minutes' session this

A PROHIBITION TICKET.

STATE CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-LIQUOR MEN.

An Enthusiastic Gathering at Worcester, Chiefly Characterized by Its Bitterness Towards the Republican Party—A Platform Adopted Advocating Women's Suffrage—Earle Nominated for Governor—Iowa Farmers' Alliance Convention—Local-Option Election in Missouri.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Prohibition party is first in the field in Massachusetts, and judging from the size of today's convention and the earnestness of purpose there displayed the party means business. The convention comprised 857 delegates. The chief characteristic of the convention was the bitterness exhibited toward the Republican party. Harmony was displayed in the selection of candidates, and the convention insisted on the indorsement of woman suffrage. The presiding officer of the convention made a vigorous speech of denunciation of the Republican party for its record on the liquor question and for the refusal of the last Legislature to submit the question of constitutional prohibition to the people. His radical sentiments were received with great favor. There was a friendly contest over the nomination for Governor. Dr. John B. Blackmer of Springfield, who was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor last year, was defeated on an informal ballot by Mr. Earle, the presiding officer of the convention, by twelve votes in a total of 797. Earle was thereupon declared the nominee for Governor and Blackmer for Lieutenant-Governor. The other nominations were all made by acclamation, as follows: For Secretary of the Commonwealth, Amos E. Hall of Chelsea; for Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. J. L. Kilbon of Lee; for Auditor, Edmund M. Stone of Hudson; for Attorney-General, Allen Coffin of Nantucket. The platform, drawn by a Boston clergyman, is in the usual vein. It portrays the evils of the rum traffic and the power of the rumseller, denounces license and local option, and declares that absolute prohibition is the only safe course. It further declares that nothing can be expected from either of the great parties. The Democrats, it says, make no pretensions toward prohibition. The shrewder politicians in the party wanted to ignore the woman suffrage issue so far as not to frighten away Republicans who would otherwise vote for prohibition this year, and in the platform the issue was adroitly dodged, but after a brief but spirited debate an amendment was adopted demanding as an act of simple justice that the Legislature grant municipal suffrage to women.

During the afternoon over $3,500 was raised by subscription for campaign expenses. Four delegates-at-large to next year's National Prohibition convention were elected, and the convention closed. The sentiment in favor of prohibition has been growing in the State the last year, and the prospect is that the ticket nominated today will poll the largest vote ever cast by the Prohibition party in the State.

Iowa Farmers' Alliance.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance, which is beginning to develope into a political factor in State affairs, is holding a State Convention here during the fair. At the meeting today 140 separate organizations scattered through forty counties were represented by delegates. The convention adopted a platform which calls for a reduction of passenger fare on first-class roads to two cents a mile; also for the creation of a department of agriculture whose head shall be a member of the Cabinet, asking also for the reduction of legal rate of interest in this State from 10 to 8 per cent, and that Railroad Commissioners should be elected instead of appointed. The convention elected as President for the ensuing year Jesse Kennedy, and for Secretary August Post.

Democratic Campaign in Ohio Opened.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The formal opening of the Democratic campaign in Ohio occurred in this city tonight. A crowd of about 5,000 people were present around the speakers' stand. Clubs are in attendance from Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, and other places. Thomas E. Powell, candidate for Governor, was introduced by Congressman Campbell, and this was supposed to be the initial blast. Congressmen Seney, Outhwaite, and Gen. E. B. Finley came down to take part in the exercises. Powell's speech was well received by the crowd. But very little enthusiasm was displayed. Hamilton is so near Cincinnati that the Labor party contagion has struck the Democracy here, threatening the same disastrous results as in Cincinnati. All the speakers made a strong appeal for the labor vote, and declared that the workingmen ought to assist the Democracy to clean out the Republicans. Compared with former campaign openings in this county the demonstration was not a conspicuous success. The Cincinnati contingent was very small, and this also had a depressing effect. Mr. Powell devoted nearly one-third of his time to Gov. Foraker and his administration. Speaking of what was demanded of a Governor of Ohio he said Foraker's attack upon upon President Cleveland in his speech of acceptance was unworthy one aspiring to such a high office, and for it he had received condemnation at the hands of private citizens and from the public press throughout the country. He claimed also that Gov. Foraker had publicly insulted the 400,000 Democratic voters of Ohio by referring to them in his speech as the "Rebel Brigade."

Revenue Clerks Assessed to Defeat Prohibition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—For several days the rumor has been current that notwithstanding the civil-service rules to the contrary strong efforts have been made to enlist the employés of the Internal-Revenue Department in this district in the interest of the anti-Prohibitionists. Edward Wells, a United States storekeeper, wrote to his mother, who resides in Williams County, that he had been assessed $5 by Col. John T. Hilisman, the Collector, to assist in defeating the supposed constitutional amendment. Mr. Wells stated that he was told that all the storekeepers and gagers were being assessed $5 and the Deputy Collectors $10 each, and that Col. Hilisman said the Chairman of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association was in need of the money. Mr. Wells said he had been given to understand that would be repaid by some one else unless he complied with the request of his superior. Collector Hillsman denies that he has made an assessment.

Miscellaneous Political News.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—W. J. Mise, who is compelled to go to Chicago to attend to his duties as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, has retired from editorial charge of the Decatur *Daily Review* and is succeeded by W. F. Thompson. The paper will be made more aggressively Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—A score of elections on the local option question were held through the State yesterday and today. The returns at hand show that the dry party had the best of the conflict. At Bolivar, Polk County, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union marched in a body to the polls and appealed to all voters to ballot against liquor outside of Bolivar. The county went in favor of local option. At Steelville, Crawford County, the ladies gave a grand free-lunch in the court-house yard to every one that voted for prohibition. They carried the day. At Cuba, in the same county, the fight was close and exciting, and prohibition carried the day. This election makes a total of thirty of the 114 counties in the State which have declared for prohibition—an increase of sixteen in two years.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Gov. Rusk today appointed the following as State Fish Wardens for the term of two years: E. C. Oliver of Cedar Grove, James Catlin of Bayfield, and Jesse B. Thayer of Sturgeon Bay.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 7.—The State Convention of the Union Labor and Greenback party was held here today. The platform of the Union Labor party adopted at Cincinnati February last was unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution denouncing the alleged utter disregard by corporations of the provisions of the State Constitution. Charles S. Keyser of Philadelphia was nominated for Supreme Court Judge and H. L. Bunker of Hollidaysburg for State Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The flagrant abuse of patronage in the United States Mint by Superintendent Fox has attracted considerable attention here. In addition to permitting employés to act as delegates to the recent Democratic State Convention he made a dozen appointments Saturday last to pay Mr. Randall's political debts. Director Kimball was asked today what he intended to do about the violations of the President's order. "Well," replied Mr. Kimball, "the matter has not been brought before me officially. It seems to me that these charges concern Philadelphia more than any place else." The charges will be brought to the attention of the President to test his sincerity regarding his order, since Mr. Kimball tabooes them. If the President refuses to take action in the matter it will be made an issue in the campaign.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—William Gardner, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, has resigned owing to ill-health. Judge Gardner returned from Europe a few days ago, where he had gone to seek rest and recreation. His health did not improve during his absence, hence his resignation. Gov. Ames at a meeting of his council tonight appointed Marcus P. Knowlton of Springfield of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy.

CONCORD, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Senate Committee to investigate the charge of Senator Sawyer that Kirk D. Pierce had tried to bribe him to speak for a railway heard evidence today. Senator Sawyer reaffirmed his statement made in the Senate yesterday. Pierce said in his defense that in talking with Senator Sawyer the latter said the Concord Road would give him $5,000 to make a speech for it, and he (Pierce) remarked that the Boston & Maine would go him one better. Witness considered the whole thing a joke.

SWITCHMEN DISCUSS THEIR WRONGS.

In Favor of Doing Everything Possible to Avoid a Strike.

About 400 switchmen assembled at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last night to take action on the trouble among the men employed at the Stock-Yards. It dates back to the time of the strike of Michigan Southern men a year ago. Eight months ago that strike was declared off, but the non union men were kept by the railroad. The regular switchmen have never asked for positions on the Michigan Southern since. They now ask that the non-union men employed at the Stock-Yards be transferred to some other part of the railroad where they can work by themselves. The lockout is threatened because the railroads doing business at the Stock-Yards have combined to place the control of men employed by all the roads under the management of one yardmaster, J. A. Hull, who is employed by the Burlington & Quincy. The switchmen claim that the object of this is to compel the regular men to do the work of the Lake Shore road, and this they are unwilling to do because of the presence of the non-unionists. Several meetings have been held, and Tuesday night John W. Drury and James L. Monaghan were appointed a committee to confer with the railroad officials to see if the trouble could be adjusted. George Starbird, the Chairman of the meeting, called for the report. Mr. Drury said that the railroad managers had asked for another day in which to decide what they could do. He had granted the request, and he asked the switchmen to keep on working as they had done until the railroad were heard from. He thought railroad officials were disposed to ask the men to do anything they did not want to do. He believed that the trouble would be satisfactorily adjusted without any strike. He had asked the officers to attend the meeting, but could see any of them present. Some of their emissaries might be, and so he called for an expression of opinion from the switchmen to show that they could not be bulldozed by the Michigan Southern; figured on a possible strike that pressure would be brought to bear upon the railroad men to make them believe that dollars and cents were to be thought of rather than dignity.

Mr. Monaghan gave an account of the visit of the committee to the railroad Superintendents. Bessler of the Burlington was unable to see how the switchmen could deny the right of the railroads to combine for their own profit and to expedite business. The committee replied that the men did not object to the combination if they were not forced to work with non-union men. Practical illustrations were given which seemed to convince Mr. Bessler that time would be saved and business expedited if the matter was adjusted. He, however, told funny stories about how he had "climbed the ladder," and gave no definite answer. Messrs. Beck and Sullivan of the Illinois Central had seen nothing unfair in the position taken by the switchmen. Mr. Amsden of the Michigan Southern said he did not see how the road could recede from the position it had taken last spring. The men could not be changed to another place without appearing to make a concession to the men, and Mr. Newell, the President, was opposed to that. Mr. Amsden, however, telegraphed him the situation and asked what was to be done. Mr. Monaghan said that the Michigan Southern officials claimed to be satisfied with the present position. They say that there is more business and that it is satisfactorily done, and that they have good men employed. If this is the case, Mr. Monaghan said, he was surprised that the road should get up a pool to conduct their business and do it better when the officials are already satisfied. Mr. Monaghan concluded by saying that if he had anything to do about it there would be no strike until every means had been taken to obviate it.

Mr. Drury then said that the only thing demanded was that the non-union men should be transferred—not discharged. This could be accomplished by sending them to Forty-third street, where non-union men are already employed. He then told how P. P. Wright of the Michigan Southern had refused to give a pass to a striking switchman to allow him to go to Toledo, where his wife was dying, unless the man promised to go to work on his return. The man refused to give the promise. Mr. Drury referred to several newspapers in which were reports of meetings which never occurred. The meeting adjourned to tonight at the same place.

An Uneasy Feeling at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—There is an uneasy feeling among the switchmen employed on the lines leading into Indianapolis growing out of the troubles at Chicago. Whenever there is a disturbance there it is felt here because of the difference in wages paid, and strikes have only been narrowly averted. A meeting of the local union was held today at which the following demands were agreed to: That wages be advanced to the schedule paid in Chicago, an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent; that ten hours be a day's work; that an additional man be put upon every train crew to do the switching in the yards here. These demands will be presented to the officials tomorrow, together with the statement that if they are not granted a general strike will ensue.

NATURAL GAS IN TOLEDO.

Ex-President Hayes at the Celebration in Honor of the Event.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 7.—Tonight was devoted to a natural-gas jubilee in honor of the arrival of the new fuel in Toledo, it being piped from the Hancock and Wood County fields. Stand-pipes were erected on the principal street corners, each bearing a roaring torch of flame as big as a haystack, burning under a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, which made the air light as day. The mass-meeting was held, the audience numbering fully 15,000 people. Mayor Hamilton presided, and ex-President R. B. Hayes was the orator of the occasion. He said:

"In the early days of this city a famous pamphlet was published, entitled, 'The Future Great City.' In the original edition there was no such word as coal. During the early history of this city Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati all had cheap coal and Toledo had not. These cities had that which 'moves the world along'—steam—cheaper and more abundant than Toledo. In recent years, however, and gradually, his enterprising city, by railroads, has reached all of the best coal fields of Ohio and has now taken her proper place in the competitive march between the cities of this part of the United States. Here is a city of more than 80,000 people, with water communication with all of the great lakes, with the rivers connecting them and the ocean with canals, uniting the lake system of navigation to the Mississippi system; with seventeen railroads, having 124 daily passenger trains; with yearly receipts of grain 45,000,000 bushels; with yearly receipts of lumber and staves 450,000,000 feet; with yearly receipts of coal 2,500,000 tons; with yearly receipts of iron-ore 250,000 tons; with 750 manufacturing establishments; with an increasing volume of trade and commerce of every description fully corresponding to the foregoing figures; with a healthful location, a good climate, cheap homes, and cheap living; with all of these advantages and others not named, for a capstone to the columns representing the attractions of Toledo now comes to this favored spot in profuse abundance the best and cheapest fuel ever used in the world."

The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause. When he ended Gen. James A. Ashley was introduced and spoke for thirty minutes, detailing the peculiar advantages of location and transportation possessed by Toledo, which make her, with natural gas for fuel, the ideal location for a great industrial centre. The city is full of strangers in attendance at the Tri-State Fair, and they formed a large portion of the immense audience.

Foreign Military Companies for the Chicago Encampment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—A letter has been received at the Treasury Department from Gen. Beveridge, President of the International Military Encampment at Chicago, stating that certain troops from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Belgium will arrive in New York by the steamers Heckla, Christiana, and Rotterdam about the 28th inst., en route to Chicago, and that they will leave New York Oct. 22 on their return home. Acting-Secretary Thompson has conveyed this information to the Collector at New York, with instructions to allow the entry of the baggage and effects of the visiting military.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 7.—Considerable interest is manifested here in the movement to send the Haymarket Rifle Team to the Chicago military encampment.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

THE RECEPTIONS TOO DEMOCRATIC FOR FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Visiting Physicians Almost Crowded Out of the White House by Washington People—Trouble with the Banquet at the Pension Building for Thursday Night—All Dissensions Healed—The Papers Read Yesterday—Dr. Schaefer's Thesis in the Section of Anatomy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Among the American doctors attending the International Medical Congress there is some chagrin, in addition to the complaints of the foreigners, about the way they were compelled to stand in the street last night waiting to gain an entrance to the President's reception, while a lot of Washington people who invited themselves crowded down to the front early in the evening. The chagrin of the entertainers is over the invitations to the banquet to be given at the Pension Building Thursday evening. These invitations were given to the doctors when they registered at the Willard Hall headquarters, and in many cases two invitations were given so that those who had friends could invite them. It was discovered last night that some of these invitations were in the hands of a class of society whose presence could hardly fail to astonish the visitors. The local Committee of Arrangements held a meeting this morning. The statement was made that some of the invitations had been loosely distributed. It was thereupon decided to withdraw them and issue new ones. The announcement that they would be withdrawn was made at the general meeting of the congress this morning. The cause of the withdrawal was publicly stated to be that the invitations had been surreptitiously put into the hands of persons not belonging to the profession, and it is only admitted in private that some persons had insulted the congress and the people of Washington by giving tickets of admission to women of the town. Of course there will be a good deal of dissatisfaction growing out of the affair, because some worthy members of the profession will be sure not to receive the new invitations, and they will be disgusted over their inability to get in to the banquet. It has been decided to limit the admissions to the reception at Secretary Whitney's country residence Friday night to the foreign guests.

The Frenchmen have given up the idea of withdrawing from the congress because their names were printed alfabetically instead of according to their titles, and the Italians have kissed and made up, Dr. Durante having recalled his letter of withdrawal and shaken hands with Dr. Semmola. In order to show that he had wholly forgiven everybody concerned Durante publicly shook hands with Semmola, appearing for the first time at the congress when his rival read the great address on bacteriology. President Davis was authorized today to appoint a committee to name the place for the next meeting, and instructed to select an equal number from each nationality represented. It is probable that Berlin or Rome will be selected as the next place of meeting. Durante has nominated Rome as the place of meeting after he entered the meeting today, and there are those wicked enough to believe that he got angry in order to make the selection of Rome the condition of his reëntry into the congress. A cable has been sent to Dr. Rudolf Virchow of Berlin to ask if he desires the next session to be held there. If he does Berlin will be selected, otherwise the invitation to go to Rome will be accepted.

One of the most interesting papers that have been read before the congress was presented by Dr. T. C. Schaefer of Chicago to the section devoted to anatomy. It related the history of a case in which a young woman had her scalp, including one ear and the greater portion of the eyelids, torn off by machinery in a Chicago factory. He told how he had cut more than 1,000 pieces of skin from other parts of the woman's body and ingrafted them one after another over the head, creating an entirely new scalp from the back of her neck to the crown of her head, ears, eyelids, and all. He exhibited a series of life-sized photographs showing the head as it was after the accident and as it appeared at various stages of the treatment.

Prof. Semmola's paper in the morning on bacteriology was well received. Prof. Semmola took the ground that modern tendencies were in the direction of hypothesis and abstract theory and he urged a return to the safer and more conservative though perhaps slower methods of experimentation and exact ascertainment of facts. Many of the theories presented for the destruction of the microbe which causes a disease would if acted upon first kill the patient and then doubtless destroy the microbe. The professor was tendered a vote of thanks for his paper.

The work for today in the obstetrical section has been entirely on puerperal fever. Papers were read by Profs. Doleris of Paris, Madden of Dublin, Kucher of New York, and Earle of Chicago. The papers were discussed by Profs. Martin of Berlin, Simpson of Edinburg, Leishman of Glasgow, Lusk of New York, Jaggard of Chicago, and Johnson and King of Washington.

Twenty-eight States were represented at the conference of State Boards of Health at Willard's Hotel today. The time was taken up in discussing the necessity and practicability of inter-State notification of contagious diseases. A committee was appointed to devise a plan for such reports. It will report tomorrow.

Dr. Murphy, the Irish physician who wrote a letter tendering his resignation as a member of the congress, has withdrawn the letter in view of an explanation given by Dr. Hamilton.

THE WORKMEN AND THEIR CAUSE.

Meeting of the Miners' Federation at Indianapolis—Other Labor News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Miners' Federation was today engaged discussing resolutions submitted by the committee. The resolution that received most attention was one arraigning the operators of the Grape Creek mines in Vermilion County, Ill. Sixteen months ago these operators declined to pay the scale agreed to by mine-owners in other States, and no settlement has yet been affected, and during that time the federation has spent $31,000 in supporting the strikers. The resolution bearing on this case approves the action of the miners and appeals to miners elsewhere to refuse to extend aid or encouragement to the operators, who are denounced in severe terms. Resolutions favoring strict enforcement of the law prohibiting employment of children in mines, indorsing an eight-hour day, with a half holiday Saturday, and approving semi-monthly pay-days were adopted.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—John Devlin, United States Consul at Windsor, a prominent Knight of Labor, recently wrote General Master Workman Powderly, calling attention to the criticisms which have been so freely made upon his policy as the official head of the order and asking certain questions concerning the same. In reply Mr. Powderly declares that he is not a Socialist. He had denounced anarchy, but he had never publicly mentioned A. R. Parsons' name. He believed in excluding all foreigners brought to this country under contract to take the places of American workmen.

A New Circular from Powderly.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—General Master Workman Powderly yesterday issued a circular to the order outlining a new policy, which he recommends should be enacted into a law of the order at the next General Assembly. He proposes to give each trade the right to organize a National Trade Assembly under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. Each National Trade Assembly to have exclusive control over the affairs of its trade without let or hindrance, so long as the constitution of the General Assembly is not violated. In matters concerning strikes no trade local assembly is to enter upon one until all of the assemblies in the National Trade Assembly have voted on the question and have by a three-fourths vote, agreed to render assistance (the general laws of the order requiring attempts at arbitration to be observed). No assistance from the general order to be given until the case has been presented to the General Executive Board and by them submitted to the order at large. In case that no assistance from the general order is required the General Executive Board is not to interfere with the matter. In the circular Mr. Powderly also advocates a general benefit association to be taken up in the entire order.

Blackfoot Indians Put on War-Paint.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—The Blackfoot Indians near Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, have been committing depredations on the whites. Retaliation has led 300 warriors to don their war-paint and threaten the extermination of the settlers. The Indians are well armed.

Vessels Wrecked on he Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 7.—The steamer Plover has arrived from the North and reports a great storm along the Labrador coast. She brings back the crews of eight fishing vessels wrecked there. Fears are entertained that many vessels have been lost.

THE CITY DEAF-MUTE SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Collecting Percentages of County Employes—The Policy-Shops Must Go.

The Board of Education didn't elect its chief officers last night, the selection of a President, Vice-President, and attorney being deferred until next Wednesday night. The old Secretary, school agent, building and supply agent, bookkeeper, chief engineer, and all other officers of the board were unanimously reflected. The coal contract was again deferred.

The litigation over Clark street and the north half of Block 87, being the petition of John P. Neal and the Great Western Railway Company for a mandamus on the Mayor and City Controller to sign transfer of property, came up. Mr. Doolittle stated that a conference had been held between the Corporation Counsel, the representatives of the railroads, and the Committee on School Fund Property, and that stipulations as to the facts in the case had been agreed upon. The sole point at issue was whether the mortgage should be made out to the Board of Education or to the City of Chicago. The board unanimously decided to employ competent counsel and have its side of the case fairly presented to the court. Quite a discussion arose as to whether the board should continue to sustain the deaf-mute schools. All the new members, except Mr. Beale, absent, were in favor of abolishing these schools, while every old member present, except Mr. Stewart, was in favor of continuing them. There are three of these schools, with a total of six teachers and sixty pupils. Mr. Doolittle made a strong argument in support of the schools, but the motion to sustain them was lost, there being only seven votes for it, and Messrs. Veech, McLaren, Clark, and Stewart voting against it. The matter will come up again, however, at the next meeting.

The Committee on Finance made a report that the estimates for the year had been $1,912,910 and the appropriations $1,784,754, leaving a deficiency of over $100,000, which it was recommended be deducted from the building fund.

There has been considerable talk among the members of the Board of Education about dispensing with the services of its lawyer. It is probable that the work will be turned over to the City Law Department and the $2,700 per year heretofore paid Mr. Rubens, together with the money for extra legal services, be saved the city.

COUNTY OFFICIALS WHO COLLECT PERCENTAGES FROM CLERKS.

The statement that certain County Commissioners were looking after those county officials who are said to be filling their pockets at the expense of their employés provoked many old clerks to remark in disgust that there was nothing new in the information, except the fact that an investigation was in progress. "I've known for years," said a chief clerk, "that such things have been going on. A man who will pay a percentage for his position, though, is a fool. I have never done it and would never think of doing it. Still, I know that it has been done and I believe it is still going on." Commissioner Hemmelgarn was the only Commissioner around the board rooms. He said he would do all in his power to assist in meting out justice to this new class of boodlers.

The County Attorney was busy looking up the records yesterday and said if the investigation resulted in nothing else it would cause the board to compel all self-supporting offices to make monthly instead of semi-annual statements, and to cause them to show in detail where every cent went and who received it, instead of bunching the items generally under "salaries for six months," etc. Mr. Bliss thought that county officials who employed men for less than the amount fixed by the board and pocketed the remainder were guilty of embezzlement, possibly of conspiracy. If the latter, then the middlemen would be in the same boat with McGarigle. There was nothing new developed yesterday, as all of the Commissioners were spending the day at Dunning with the Sub-Committee on Poorhouse and Paupers and the Purchasing Agent.

Commissioners Stewart, Hurd, Williams, Aldrich, Senne, Schubert, and Engelhardt and Purchasing Agent Benham visited the poorhouse and infirmary yesterday, making a thorough examination of the bookkeeping system in order to see where it needed improvement, and inspecting the institutions. They returned late in the evening.

NOTES.

The street foreman of the centre section of the city was yesterday directed by Commissioner Swift to put a wagon on his section for removing stones, old iron, telegraph poles, and other stuff which has hitherto littered the streets in the business part of the city.

The monthly report of City Treasurer Plautz shows total receipts of $8,850,248; warrants paid, $1,137,438, leaving a balance of $2,713,-810. About $5,000 of vouchers are counted as cash in the above, so the actual cash in the Treasury is smaller by that amount than the figures given.

The monthly report of Dr. Tomlinson, Register of Vital Statistics, for August shows a total of 1,884 deaths, against 2,107 for July and 1,852 for the corresponding month last year. The rate was 1.818 in 1,000, an annual rate of 21.81. Among the causes were: Zymotic diseases, 495; enthetic, 44; constitutional, 213; nervous, 182; circulatory, 37; respiratory, 99; digestive, 146; violence, 71, of which 18 were suicides.

"There shall be no compromise with the policy shops," was the decree that went forth from Mayor Roche yesterday. "If the couris do not impose the extreme penalty of the law it will not be our fault." Quite a number of the coterie of well-dressed gentlemen heard these words with dismay. They had been arrested for working the policy racket in various parts of the city. They offered to pay $25 apiece and promised to quit for good. "Can't do it, gentlemen; I think you can be fined $100 apiece anyway," and the Law Department was so instructed.

Bids were opened yesterday for the Eighteenth street viaduct. It will be a double-roadway viaduct, about 760 feet long, over the tracks of the Western Indiana and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The east approach will be at Wentworth avenue. The bids were as follows: Pittsburg Bridge Company, $87,100; Keystone Bridge Company, $83,800; Detroit Bridge & Iron Works, $66,000; A. Gottlieb & Co., $64,600; King Iron-Bridge Manufacturing Company, $105,448. The cost will be paid by the railroads. The viaduct on the west side of the river is now completed, the approach being on Canal street. Work is now progressing on the sub-structure of the bridge, which will be a single-track steel bridge and one of the best in the city. The railroads pay for the west pier.

There is a little muddle about Dearborn street bridge. Mr. Yerkes, by the terms of the ordinance, is to pay for the substructure and move at his own expense the Wells street bridge to this place. The city was to build the substructure and Mr. Yerkes to pay for it. The contract for this substructure was let yesterday, and since the city was to do the work this arrangement is not strictly in compliance with the ordinance. The city has leased the ground at Dearborn street, on both sides of the river, for a number of years. The north side is now used for wharfing purposes, and the south side is occupied by a couple of small brick buildings. The leases are so framed that they will expire as soon as the city desires, but their provisions do not imply that they shall terminate at Mr. Yerkes' instance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fine Horses to Be Seen in the Fat-Stock Show.

The Hon. E. C. Lewis of Ottawa is at the Sherman House in the interest of the Fat-Stock Show to be held at the Exposition Building under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture commencing Nov. 8. The especial department which Mr. Lewis has in charge is that of fine driving and carriage horses. In the past there has been complaint that the management catered too much to the farmers' stock and did not give the driving horse a show in exhibition or premiums. To this the management answered that gentlemen had not interested themselves to enter fine horses.

The gentlemen have now, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Lewis, made a fine line of entries, and the board has provided premiums suitable to these classes. Lot 27 is described as subscribed and provided by owners and lovers of fine horses of the City of Chicago. The horses in this lot to be driven as used—four-in-hand, tandem, cart, etc., by owners. Brougham, carriage, coupé, etc., to be driven by coachmen. Horses, vehicles, driving, and general turnout to be considered in the award. There are seven classes, from four-in-hand to cart horse, with four prizes in each class of from $10 to $50. Among the entries already received are Potter Palmer, who enters in all except the four-in-hand and does his own driving; P. E. Studebaker has several entries; Charles Schwartz and Sam Allerton will be in the four-in-hand, driving themselves; Messrs. Dupee and Nelson are down for the tandem; and Messrs. Sheldon, A. E. Walker, Fay, Dickey, Lester, Baker, and Burnes have promised to enter their horses.

The ring will be double the usual length, and every facility will be offered for the proper showing of Chicago's finest turnouts, which are believed to be the best in the country.

The Lee-Pierson Wedding.

Miss Iora Pierson, daughter of L. W. Pierson, the contractors, was united in marriage last night to George F. Lee of Zanesville, O. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 290 Bissell street. There were banks of flowers on the mantels, wreaths of flowers in the chandeliers, and bouquets of flowers in every available place. The bridesmaids were Miss Lone Pierson, sister of the bride, and Miss Carrie Lee, sister of the groom; the groomsmen Messrs. James Curtin and Albert Brown. The bride wore white silk faille, en traine, trimmed with pearls and lace, her veil being caught back with diamonds. Her other ornaments were diamonds and white rosebuds. The Rev. Arthur Little of the New England Church officiated. Afterwards a lunch was served and dancing indulged in. The couple left on the 11 o'clock train in a special car for Zanesville, where they will reside. The groom is a general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

Bald-Knobbers Convicted.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—Jack Silvey Jr. and Berry Hancock were convicted in the United States Court today for whipping and intimidating a homesteader named Caleb Atwood in Douglas County, Missouri, last November. Silvey and Hancock were both Bald-Knobbers, and they broke into Atwood's home, put a rope around his neck, and beat him outrageously. Sentence has not yet been passed.

THE PERILOUS CROSSING.

IT IS A WONDER THAT SO FEW PEOPLE ARE SLAUGHTERED.

Fast Trains, No Gates, and Few Flagmen Make It All One's Life Is Worth to Attempt a Chicago Railway Crossing—Mayor Roche Thinks Complaining Easier than Remedying—Graphic Description of Dangers of an Eleven-Track Crossing on the West Side.

The city officials are beginning to consider seriously the causes which have led to the wholesale slaughter of people at railroad crossings. The problem of protection against rapidly-moving trains is a complicated one and there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the best method of dealing with the question. That the railroad companies are guilty of gross violation of the ordinances is admitted on all sides, even by the railroad officials themselves. Mayor Roche was questioned upon this topic last night. After declining to submit to an interview his Honor expressed himself as follows:

"The Administration has been quite busy with various matters of public interest, and the public should not expect everything in a day. We have regulated gambling, prostitution, and other evils, and if wrongs have gone on unchecked it is because other questions of greater interest have demanded immediate attention. The regulation of railroads is a serious problem. It is a very easy thing to sit in a chair and write an article upon the subject; it is another thing to suggest and carry into effect a remedy which shall work no injustice to those interested. I don't believe in forcing the railroad companies to restrict the speed of trains to eight or ten miles an hour. More people are killed by jumping on and off of slow-moving trains than fast ones. The mistakes were made years ago, when the railroads were permitted to crowd their tracks into the heart of the city. The thing has gone on until a situation has been created that can only be remedied by great expense. We are doing all we can to force the companies to adopt precautionary measures."

"What is the reason that the police cannot force the companies to observe the ten-mile-an-hour ordinance?"

"How would you go about it if you were a policeman? What good would it do to arrest the engineer, even supposing it possible? It it not practical to run passenger-trains at such a slow speed. The public demands faster speed in going to and coming from the suburban towns. Why, they run their trains at thirty miles an hour in Boston and even faster in New York City. But they have viaducts and walls. The viaduct is the only true solution, but we are not in a position to force the companies to build viaducts over all the crossings. We have ordered some of the companies to erect safety gates and to provide flagmen, and we have decided to materially increase these safeguards. Flagmen and gates will not stop accidents, however. I was almost run over at the Washington boulevard crossing a short time ago by the carelessness of a gateman. He raised the gate and just as I had started across he lowered the gate without looking and nearly caught the buggy with the horse standing on the track."

The Mayor is of the opinion that the twenty-car ordinance is a good one and should be enforced, even if it would cost the companies $500,000 extra a year. When informed that 200 crossings were unprotected even by flagmen, and that the ordinance distinctly specifies that no crossings north of Thirty-ninth street and east of Western avenue shall be provided with flagmen at the expense of the companies, Mayor Roche said: "That is only one of a hundred ordinances that are not enforced. I am not sure whether it would do any good to enforce it or not. Why don't some of you newspapers try to enforce the smoke ordinance? The railroad ordinances are not the only ones that are dead-letter laws."

"Yes, I have read the articles in THE TRIBUNE about accidents at railway crossing," said Commissioner of Public Works Swift. "Appalling, isn't it? I never had any idea that the casualties would reach such figures. I can do but little in my department except carry out the orders of the City Council. Seven gates were recently ordered on the Chicago & Northwestern Road, and they have been constructed and are now being put up. The Chief of Police should look after the violations of the ordinance relating to the speed of trains. I had a talk with Mayor Roche about this matter recently. We were out riding on the West Side, and to save Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger-train pass at the rate of fully forty miles an hour. Such a thing as that is all wrong. Yes, we have been considering the question, but are undecided as to the best plan to adopt. The Council should order gates at all crossings where there is any great amount of traffic."

The Board of Local Improvements of the city of Lake View is more alive to the reckless management of street-crossings by unscrupulous railroad companies than the City of Chicago. The Chicago & Evanston, for instance, has a system of guards through Lake View that protects those who find it necessary to cross its tracks. At every street-crossing a two-story guard-house is erected in which a watchman can command a clear and unobstructed view of the track in either direction for a considerable distance. Gates, too, are provided, making travel comparatively safe for the Lake-Viewers. This concession of the railroad company was insisted upon when the company applied to the authorities for a charter. The Northwestern Company having come in a much earlier day, has none of these conveniences, though running through a more thickly-settled part of the city. But the interests of the people of Lake View are cared for by the Chicago & Evanston Road much better than those of Chicago, for no sooner does that road enter this city than the contrivances for the public safety disappear, and all protection to the people is a flagman at odd crossings. The crossing at Chicago avenue is a particularly bad one, on account of the peculiar curve after the tracks cross the river.

The average newspaper-reader, perusing a brief account of an accident at a railroad crossing not two miles from the centre of the city, is constrained to remark: "What's the matter with the flagman?" The poor flagman can say nothing in his own behalf, and too frequently accidents are laid to his credit that he is is no wise to blame for. Within a short space of time several fatal collisions have occurred at the Wood street crossing of the Northwestern Road. One has but to stand there a few minutes to understand how thoroughly how people are killed there, and an hour or two of waiting would cause the observer to wonder that so many people escape unhurt. On the Kinzie street tracks, from Robey street to Ashland avenue, two flagmen at each crossing would be almost insufficient, and gates besides the men would be the only preventive for what in a year amounts to a great loss of life. The two northern tracks of what are termed the "Northwestern tracks" are used by the Northwestern Road. The two south of these are the property of the Pan-Handle Road and are also used by the Milwaukee & St. Paul. South of these four tracts, from Ashland avenue West, are seven side-tracks used for side-tracking and switching freight-cars. These make eleven tracks, which one flagman at Wood street is expected to watch—a feat utterly impossible. The flagman is stationed on the north side of the line of tracks—it is something like 200 feet from one side of Kinzie street to the other, by the way—and he has his hands full watching the constant passage of trains on the four regular passenger tracks. The rest of the tracks were occupied by freight-trains—mostly coal cars—pushed clear up to the sidewalk on either side of the crossing. On these tracks switching is constantly going on. The cars standing on the tracks obstruct the vision of both flagman and teamsters, the former from his position being unable to see a switch-engine until it is on the crossing, and the latter unable to see it from either side of Kinzie street. While the reporter stood at the crossing a buggy drove up from the north and the driver, hearing a bell on the other side of the tracks but seeing no engine, asked the flagman: "Is it all right?" The reply, which could not well have been otherwise, was that he did not know. The horse's head was turned and the man drove back and probably took some other cross-street. Just then a milk-wagon drove up from the south and the driver whipped his horse across the tracks with little time to spare. It must not be inferred that the flagman was idle during this time. He was flagging train after train on the north four tracks.

The man who waves the flag at the unfortunate Wood street crossing is John Horn, an intelligent though uneducated German 49 years of age. When asked how it was that so many accidents occurred at his crossing he replied:

"The only accident that occurred at this crossing while I have been here was a week ago last Monday, when a wagon with two men and a boy was struck. I have not been working here all the time, however. That day I stopped a number of vehicles while a train was passing, but the driver of that one wagon refused to heed my warning and tried to cross over. This is the way most of the accidents occur. Some of them won't obey my signal, and a narrow escape or a collision is the result. There is far too much work here for one man to attend to. I go to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 7 in the evening. Between 7:15 a. m. and

THE PENNANT DETROIT'S.

CHICAGOS BATTED OUT OF REACH OF THE TROPHY.

The Wolverines Win Two Games in One Day from the Champions by Clearly Outplaying Them—No Chance to Lay It to Luck or the Umpire—Clarkson in the Box in Both Contests—His Curves No Longer a Riddle—Washington Keeps New York Out of Second Place.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Detroit	100	63	37	.630
Chicago	96	55	41	.572
New York	101	57	44	.564
Philadelphia	101	56	45	.554
Boston	98	53	45	.540
Pittsburg	97	43	54	.443
Washington	97	39	58	.402
Indianapolis	100	29	71	.290

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Chicago played two games with Detroit today and lost both of them. By the loss of these games Chicago's chance of winning the pennant becomes so small as to hardly be worth talking about, and the only hope for Anson's men now is that some of the clubs can defeat Detroit times enough to pull them down to or below the Champions. Tonight the town is wild. The crowds from the afternoon game, hoarse from howling, spread the good news of the latest victory, and one of the results was the appearance of hundreds of miniature brooms fixed up with ribbons stamped "Championship Pennant 1887—Detroit." These were worn by the enthusiastic admirers of the Sluggers.

In this morning's game, in the presence of 1,800 people, Detroit got on to Clarkson hard enough to bat out a victory. The game was won wholly on its merits, none of the expensive errors made by the Champions or a decision against Chicago at second base cutting any figure in the result beyond making Detroit's score larger than it otherwise would have been. Clarkson may have been a little off. If he was not then Detroit fairly and squarely solved the riddle of his curves, for they hit him for twelve singles, a double, and three triples, while one man got his base on balls. Chicago with four singles, three fantoms, and three doubles had enough hits to win against an ordinary club, but the Detroit men were on their mettle and not a mark was scored in their error column.

They went first to bat, as is their custom, but failed to score. Chicago, on the contrary, got in a run on Sullivan's base on balls and Anson's double. In the second Twitchell got to first on a play and scored when Bennett lined out a triple down over Sullivan's head. Neither side scored in the third, but in the fourth Detroit began to walk away. White led off with a beautiful single along the left foul-line. Twitchell drove one to Burns which bounded awkwardly, and on the error White reached third and Twitchell second. Bennett lined out a baser, White scoring, and Hanlon followed with a long single that brought Twitchell and Bennett across the plate. This made the figures 3 to 1 in favor of the home team. Chicago added a button to its string in the last half of the inning, Pfeffer reaching first on a play, and going around on singles by Williamson and Burns. That was Chicago's last run, but Detroit kept on piling them up. Rowe's single, Thompson's triple, and White's long single earned two for them in the fifth; Rowe's single, Williamson's error, and Twitchell's single gave them one in the seventh; and a single by Thompson and two wild pitches in the ninth yielded one, making the total for Detroit 8 to 2 for Chicago. The score:

Chicago.	A.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Daring, r. f.	0	0	2	1	0	Ric'ds'n, 2b.	2	2	8	6	1
Ryan, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Sullivan, l. f.	0	1	3	2	0	Rowe, s. s.	1	1	3	5	0
Anson, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Thom's'n, r. f.	2	2	1	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0	White, 3b.	1	2	2	5	0
Will'm'n, s. s.	0	1	4	3	1	Twitchell, l. f.	2	1	0	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2	Bennett, c.	1	0	5	4	2
Flint, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Conway, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.	2	10	27	17	4	Totals.	8	15	27	19	0

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	2—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 4. Two-base hits—Richardson, Anson (2), Williamson. Three-base hits—Bennet. Richardson, Thompson. Base on balls—Bennett, Ryan, Sullivan, Clarkson. Struck out—Clarkson. Stolen bases—Richardson, Twitchell, Bennett. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 6. Passed balls—Flint, 1; Bennett, 1. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Powers.

NOTES OF THE GAMES.

Williamson ran away out into centre field and got a fly off Rowe's bat in the first inning. It was a beautiful catch.

In the fifth Williamson made a fine catch of one of the hottest line-drives ever made on the field. It was off Hanlon's bat, and sparks were flying from it as it shot into Williamson's hands.

In the fourth inning, with one run in and one out, Williamson, who was on first, made a clean steal of second and was declared out. As Burns made a long single a moment later, there was one run Chicago might have had.

In the sixth Richardson batted one down close to the foul in right field. It was a double, but he tried to make third on it and was thrown out by the sharp handling of the ball, Darling throwing to Pfeffer and Pfeffer to Burns.

The wind was blowing up the field this morning, and blowing hard, too. Flies popped over so high were held back by the wind and didn't begin to go as far as they otherwise would. A fly by Darling in the eighth inning would, on a still day, have gone way beyond Hanlon, and been good for four bases. As it was, Hanlon had only to move a step or two to get under it.

In the third inning, after one man was out, Richardson pounded out a triple. Brouthers, Rowe, and Thompson were to follow him, and a bet of dollars to cents that Detroit would get a run would have found no takers. Yet not a run was scored. Brouthers hit a little one down to Clarkson, who threw Richardson out at third. Rowe batted on the ground about four inches in front of the plate and beat it to first. Thompson lined one down Pfeffer's way and Rowe was shut out at second, retiring the side.

Poor coaching shut Chicago out of no one knows how many runs in the first inning. Two men were out, one run in, and Anson on second, where he had gone on a double. Pfeffer hit sharply to Rowe, who fumbled the ball, giving Anson time to get to third. There he should have been held by Williamson, who was coaching, but he was so busy watching Pfeffer at first that he said nothing, and Anson, believing the ball had gone by Rowe, kept on toward home. He discovered his mistake a moment later and was put out between the bases.

Detroit, 8; Chicago, 4.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The afternoon game was almost a repetition of the morning performance. Clarkson at his own request was put into the box again, and he started in confident that he could deceive the Detroit batters. Either he was off in his command of the ball or else the strong wind blowing in from the outfield straightened his curves so that it was easy for the Detroit men to gage them. Flint, who jammed a finger in the morning, gave way to Daly, and Conway, as Detroit's pitcher, was succeeded by "Lady" Baldwin.

The Sluggers wasted no time in getting down to work. In the very first inning they pounded Clarkson unmercifully. Richardson led off with a single, Brouthers made out a double, and Rowe and Thompson got singles, Richardson and Brouthers scoring. Poor base-running by Rowe prevented Detroit from making several more runs. In Chicago's half of the inning the Champions batted with less freedom than Detroit, but they ran the bases with better judgment, and as a result Ryan's single, Sullivan's base on balls, Anson's double, and a wild throw by Richardson yielded three runs. Thus the score remained till the third inning, when Detroit forged ahead, Brouthers getting his base on balls and Rowe and White singles, two runs resulting from these hits, both of which were very long. Then in the fourth Baldwin's hit, followed by singles by Richardson and Brouthers, yielded a run, increasing Detroit's score to 5. While Chicago had but 3. In the last half of this inning Chicago managed to earn one, Daly making a single, stealing second, going to third on an out, and home on Darling's sacrifice. Detroit was not satisfied to win by a close score, and in the sixth took another run. Richardson making the circuit on a base on play, a steal, Hanlon's sacrifice, and Rowe's single. Two more were hung up in the eighth. Bennett starting off with a hit, going to second on Hanlon's out, and home on Baldwin's long single. Hits by Brouthers and Rowe scored Baldwin, giving the Sluggers a total of 8, with 4 up for Chicago. The score:

Chicago.	A.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Daring, r. f.	0	0	2	1	0	Rich'son, 2b.	2	2	8	6	1
Ryan, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b	1	2	12	1	1
Sullivan, l. f.	1	1	3	2	0	Rowe, s. s.	1	1	3	5	0
Anson, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Thom's'n, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0	White, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0
Will'm'n, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1	Twitchell, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Bennett, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Daly, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Baldwin, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Totals.	4	10	27	14	2	Totals.	8	20	27	18	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Detroit	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Anson. Bases on balls—Brouthers, White, Sullivan (2), Burns, Pfeffer. Struck out—Twitchell, Bennett, Daly. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Detroit, 5. Stolen bases—Ryan, Sullivan (2), Anson, Daly, Richardson. Double plays — Pfeffer-Anson; Burns-Pfeffer-Anson; Rowe-Richardson-Brouthers. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Powers.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Anson stole third on Bennett in the first inning.

Burns, Pfeffer, and Williamson distinguished themselves by stopping more base-hits than usual, and Wienerwurst Darling captured a fly that every one was calling a home-run.

Powers got in a bad decision at second base, declaring Burns out on a throw from Bennett to Richardson. As a matter of fact Richardson did not come within a foot of touching him.

Clarkson seemed to have lost something. The spell he had cast over the Detroit sluggers was broken and they batted him as hard as they would a chump pitcher. Thirty-five hits in two games off his delivery is pretty good hitting.

Baldwin's work with the bat was a surprise to everybody. He has been considered the weakest batter in the team, yet he gaged Clarkson for four pretty singles in four times at bat. Brouthers got four in five times at bat.

Richardson played a magnificent game at second, having sixteen chances, of which he accepted fifteen, and his error, a wild throw to third, was excusable, as it was done while he was on the jump and behind a base-runner.

President Spalding saw the games. He doesn't give up hope. "I think there is a fighting chance for the boys," he said. The club left for home at 8 o'clock. The boys will play Indianapolis Thursday afternoon, and say they can whip the Hoosiers if they can't Detroit.

In spite of the fact that the game was all their way, the Detroit crowd kicked on every decision in favor of Chicago, no matter how near right Powers was. The howling by the mob caused Williamson to sing out from the coacher's box, "What is this? A dog-fight?" He was to be pardoned for the query.

Pfeffer's play at second was remarkable in every respect. There was not an easy, every-day chance among the eight he accepted. When Hanlon lined one straight over second base in the seventh inning, with men on second and third, it meant two runs but Pfeffer got around back of second, pulled the ball down, and by a recovery that was marvelous in its rapidity and a perfect throw to first shut out the runner and side. It was the only play by the Chicago men that was applauded by everybody.

The third inning was rather remarkable for the hitting by Detroit and for Clarkson's work. Two men had scored. There had been a base on balls and three singles, and Thompson was on third, with White on second, when Twitchell came to bat. He struck out after four balls had been called on him. Bennett had four balls called on him and then was struck out. Hanlon got four balls and three strikes and then tipped a foul which Daly, after juggling for ten seconds, held, and the side was out.

Washington, 5; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—New York was defeated easily by Washington today. The visitors were in great form. O'Day was very effective. Brown appears to be going backwards, and it might be said that his poor support of Welch lost the Giants the game. The playing of Danny Richardson at second was first-class. For the visitors the honors were shared equally, but the playing of Shock, Meyer, and O'Brien was especially worthy of mention. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

New York.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Washington.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Hines, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Daily, r. f.	1	1	3	0	1
Ward, s. s.	0	1	0	1	0	O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Meyers, 2b.	2	2	3	2	0
O'Rourke, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Carroll, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Gillespie, l. f	0	1	1	0	0	Donn lly, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0
Rich'ds'n, 2b	0	2	4	3	0	Shock, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Brown, c.	0	2	4	8	0	Mulligan, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Welch, p.	0	0	0	3	1	O'Day, p.	1	1	1	5	0
Totals.	2	8	24	14	3	Totals.	5	7	27	16	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
Washington	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	*—5

Earned run—New York, 1. Double plays—Richardson-Connor, Ward-Richardson-Connor, Meyers-O'Brien, Shock-Meyers-O'Brien, Gilligan-O'Brien. First base on balls—Tiernan, Connor, Richardson, Meyers. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan. First base on errors—New York, 0; Washington, 2. Struck out—New York, 4; Washington, 3. Passed balls—Brown, 4; Gilligan, 1. Wild pitch—O'Day, 1. Time—1:48. Umpire—Valentine.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—The last game here between Boston and the Phillies today was an interesting contest, which was lost by the home team through a muff by Kelly and a fumble by Morrill, each letting in a run, and also through inability to hit Ferguson when men were on bases. Conway pitched a good game, but was not well-supported. Burdock's admirable play at second and his work with the stick were features of the game. Score:

Boston.	A.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Philadelphia.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Kelly, s. s.	0	0	3	3	1	Wood, 3b.	1	2	1	4	0
Nash, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Andrews, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Wise, r. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Fogarty, r. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Hornung, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Mulvey, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Morrill, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1	Ferguson, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Johnston, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Conway, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	0	1
Burdock, 2b.	0	2	4	4	0	Buffint'n, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Rourke, c.	0	0	1	0	1	Clements, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Totals.	2	9	23	11	4	Totals.	3	11	27	15	4

NOTE.—Farrar out for not touching a base.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Andrews, Mulvey, Nash, Wise, Burdock. Three-base hit—Wise. Double play—Burdock-Kelly. First base on balls—Wood. Farrar, Clement, Conway. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Struck out—Ferguson, Conway, O'Rourke (2). Time—1:40. Umpire—Doescher.

No Game in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—The game which was originally scheduled here for today between the Pittsburg and Indianapolis clubs was played July 27. There was no game here today.

OTHER BALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

American Association.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
St. Louis	112	84	28	.750
Louisville	111	64	47	.576
Cincinnati	117	67	50	.573
Baltimore	111	61	50	.549
Athletic	110	52	58	.473
Brooklyn	109	51	58	.467
Metropolitan	110	35	75	.318
Cleveland	111	30	81	.270

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—Base-ball:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	*—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Trott and Kilroy; Cincinnati, Baldwin and Mullane. Umpire—Curry.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Base-ball:

Brooklyn	2	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	5	3	2	0	2	0	1	—14

Base-hits—Brooklyn, 14; St. Louis, 21. Errors—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Brooklyn, Peoples and Harkins; St. Louis, Boyle and Knauff. Umpire—Ferguson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Base-ball:

Metropolitan	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	—13	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base-hits—Metropolitan, 13; Louisville, 6. Errors—Metropolitan, 3; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Metropolitan, Donahue and Cushman; Louisville, Cook and Hecker. Umpire—Bauer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Athletic-Cleveland game was postponed on account of rain.

"The Tribune" Won.

The *Inter-Ocean* base-ball nine made another futile attempt yesterday to defeat THE TRIBUNE ball-tossers. The latter won by a score of 19 to 3. Snow pitched for THE TRIBUNE and Devine caught. On the other side Ryan and Howe each tried their skill in the box. Zillinger being behind the bat.

Illinois State League.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Crawfordsville	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Champaign	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Batteries — Crawfordsville, Pechiney and Thompson: Champaign, Sanders and Newman. Base hits—Crawfordsville, 8; Champaign, 7. Errors—Crawfordsville, 6; Champaign, 6.

Northwestern League.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Oshkosh	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1—6
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3

Base-hits—Oshkosh, 14; Milwaukee, 5. Errors—Oshkosh, 4; Milwaukee, 2. Batteries—Oshkosh, Lovett and Wilson; Milwaukee, Shenkel and Broughton. Umpire—Felker.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Des Moines	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	—6
La Crosse	0	2	1	3	4	0	0	2	*—10

Base hits—Des Moines, 10; La Crosse, 9. Errors—Des Moines, 4; La Crosse, 1. Batteries—Des Moines, Clark and Sutcliffe; La Crosse, Pyle and Kinzie. Umpire—Fessenden.

Miscellaneous.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Base-ball: Rockford, 19; Waterloo, Ia., 3.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Base-ball: Indianapolis league club, 11; Green Stockings, 2.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Base-ball: Bloomington, 17; Joliet, 2.

Meeting of the Western League.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—At a meeting of Western League representatives today the resignation of Emporia was accepted. Wichita disbanded here this week, which cuts the Western League down to six clubs. Schaefer, the right-fielder of the Lincolns, was suspended for the season for striking Umpire Young on the ball field.

Around the Bases.

The league batsmen have made nearly 350 home runs this season. This is pretty heavy stick work.

G. O. N., city—What was the largest number of people this year at any one game? [About 15,000.]

G. M., Cheyenne—What decides the pennant question in the National League? [The percentage.]

Manager Caylor of the Metropolitan club says there is no trouble in the club. The stories of the players are different.

The young blood in the New York team has panned out remarkably well, although Mutrie will not get as much credit for his selections as Anson got for his. The fact is, however, that Jim is a hustler.

G. P. C., city—Is there any league rule which governs the time games shall commence? [They must begin two hours before sunset.]

James Queahy, Logansport, Ind.—What is an exhibition game and does it count in the race for the pennant? [It is a money-getting scheme and does not count.]

Frank Verkoulen, city—A bets B that Chicago wins the game from Philadelphia Sept. 2. B refuses to pay because the game was an exhibition. Is B right? [Yes.]

George Wood, city—Who has the authority to fine the Captain of the Chicago club; and in your judgment would it not be good discipline to impose good fines on Anson for similar errors made by other players; for instance, not being on base to receive a ball? [Anson might fine himself.]

Detroit's team increases its lead in the league race rather steadily and now looks like a pennant-winner. The two games they took from Chicago yesterday all but practically decided the business. It would seem as though this pushing of Clarkson was rather rough on him. He should not have pitched two games in one day.

Secretary Brown sent Capt. Anson a new bat a few days ago, and the first thing the old man did was to take the club and Sullivan, Sunday, and Darling out to the Washington grounds, where he began practicing. The stick is made of thirteen pieces of wood and the long, slender handle is wound with twine. At dinner all the champions announced their determination to use the new bat in the game, and after each man had solemnly sworn to forfeit $5 of his salary in case he broke it, the old man consented to allow it to become common property.

ENCAMPMENTS OF VETERANS.

The Toasts and Speakers at St. Louis—Nebraska Soldiers' Reunion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—D. P. Grier, Marshal of the Grand Army parade, today appointed the following gentlemen Assistant Marshals:

Col. D. P. Dyer, Col. Nelson Cole, Col. J. G. Butler, Col. John B. Gandolfo, Gen. John W. Turner, Judge A. M. Thayer, Maj. E. F. Weigel, ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, Col. David Murphy, Maj. Leo Rassieur, Gen. D. C. Coleman, Capt. Henry Leigenheim, Maj. C. Christensen, Capt. W. R. Hodges.

The Committee on Banquet has decided on the following toasts: "Our Country," "The President of the United States," "The Army and Navy," "The Volunteer Army—1861 to 1865," "The Grand Army of the Republic," "The Soldier Dead," "The Cabinet," "The War Governors," and "The Loyal Women."

The following gentlemen have been invited to respond to toasts: Robert G. Ingersoll, Col. W. F. Vilas, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, Gen. Burdett, Bishop Fallows, Hannibal Hamlin, ex Gov. A. G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio. The committee has decided on a souvenir of the banquet in the form of a little canteen of solid silver.

Nebraska State Reunion.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Today's feature of the reunion included a grand street parade this morning, a review of the old soldiers by Commander Russell this afternoon, and a rousing camp-fire tonight, at which speeches were made by Senator Manderson, Senator Van Wyck, and others. The anticipated trouble on account of Cleveland's picture, which hung over the line of march, was happily avoided by the picture being taken down before the procession arrived. The picture was flaunted by A. J. Hanscome, who became very much angered at the Custer Post resolution. The Citizens' Committee waited on him this morning and he complied with their request to remove the picture and thus prevent what would certainly have been a serious affair. The parade, headed by three companies of regular army infantry and a battery of artillery, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Nebraska. Omaha is entertaining 50,000 strangers tonight.

What Gen. Fairchild Said.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your correspondent misunderstood or was misinformed as to what I said at the reunion at Omaha yesterday. I did not in any way hint that I thought there is a possibility that the Grand Army will be directly or indirectly insulted, or that anything will be said or done during the encampment by any citizen of St. Louis which can be so construed. I did not and do not think that anything will happen to mar the success and pleasure of the encampment. I only urged the Nebraska comrades to go to St. Louis and take part in what will be the greatest reunion we will ever have.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-Chief.

A Two-Days' Reunion at Sullivan, Ill.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The two-days' reunion of the Forty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois opened at Sullivan today with a good attendance. Addresses of welcome and responses, the presentation of a flag to Sullivan Post G. A. R. by the women of that town, and other exercises of a fair nature occupied the day, and a camp-fire was held this evening. Col. Dan Munn of Chicago, Judge J. N. Wilkin of Danville, Gen. Sweetzer, Capt. Ed Harlan of Bloomington, and others make addresses tomorrow.

Other Gatherings of Old Soldiers.

ALBION, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The second annual reunion of the veterans of Edwards County began at Bone Gap today. Maj. Crooker of Mount Vernon was elected presiding officer, and addresses were delivered by R. J. Strown of Albion, Elder Morrill of Olney, and others.

PIQUA, O., Sept. 7.—A mass of decorations in every part of this little city signalizes the fact that the Grand Army of Ohio is assembling here for its semi-annual encampment. Department Commander Gen. Putnam and staff arrived here this morning, and every train is bringing in gray-haired veterans and posts from all over the State. The camp has been named Camp Brown in honor of ex-Commander Gen. Brown of Zanesville. The formal opening of the camp today was witnessed by a mass of boys in blue and crowds of civilians. Tonight Gen. Putnam and staff were given a reception at the residence of George H. Rundle.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments of Wisconsin volunteers began a two days' reunion here today with a large attendance. Officers of the Twelfth were elected as follows: President, Col. George Bryant of Madison; Secretary and Treasurer, M. J. Cantwell of Madison. Officers of the Sixteenth elected are: President, D. G. James of Richland Centre; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Smith of Waseca, Minn. Gen. Leggett of Cleveland delivered an address.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—About one hundred veterans of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin are holding a reunion in Whitewater today. This evening they were given a banquet by the local Relief Corps at the rink.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Stephenson Post of the Grand Army had a meeting tonight with over 300 members present. The post decided to go as a body to the grand encampment at St. Louis.

THE STORY OF THE POKER-ROOM.

It Was Raided, but Seems to Be All Right Now.

Over on Laflin street, at Nos. 9 and 11, there is a quiet little club occupying a two-story brick building, furnished as a billiard hall on the first floor and as a card-room on the floor above. This place bears the name of "The Adirondack Club," and is incorporated under the laws of the State as an institution for the pleasure of its members, but as a matter of fact the club has no bonafide members. The property is owned by a Frenchman named R. A. Paranteau, but better known as "Bob Pranto." The poker game in the upper room seid to flags. Any well-dressed fellow who does not look like a detective can stroll in and buy $5 worth of chips in a poker game.

About the last of August Lieut. Roach, in charge of the West Lake Street Police Station, became aware of the state of affairs and sent a patrol-wagon to the corner of Madison and Laflin streets and sent up a posse of officers who arrested proprietor Bob and ten inmates, among whom were the son of a well-known West Side physician, two Board of Trade operators, one bank teller, a prominent West Side politician, and three gamblers. These people made their deposits and their appearances at the police courts through their attorneys, the names on the books being fictitious. From time to time continuances were granted in most of the cases, but some of them grew tired and paid their fines, as did Paranteau, the others secured another continuance before Justice Woodman until Sept. 15.

The gentlemen thought a "club" composed of residents in Mayor Roche's own ward should have a little better treatment. So the sufferers induced a friend to go to the City-Hall and try to fix things. He did so, and the result was the Adirondack Club was again running full blast, and Bob assured all comers that everything was all right now, and he had assurances that there would be no more raids. Tuesday night a game was in progress there, and the reporter told Capt. Schaack of it. That official expressed the utmost indifference—a wonderful indifference for him—and refused to even send an officer in citizen's clothes to investigate.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.—Licenses of incorporation were issued to the following new companies by the Secretary of State today:

The Bohanon Carriage Company, at Chicago, for the manufacture of carriages, wagons, and sleighs; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Charles H. Bohanon, Arthur E. Havens, and Allen F. McIntyre.

The Belvidere Electric Light Company, at Belvidere; to furnish electric light and power; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, S. L. Doney, Frank W. Blane, Charles R. Fuller, and others.

A certificate was filed to record the increase of the capital stock of George M. Clark & Co. of Chicago to $150,000.

THE STARTING WAS GOOD.

NO COMPLAINTS ON THAT SCORE YESTERDAY ON THE WEST SIDE.

Fine Racing, a Fast Track, and Perfect Weather—About 2,000 People Witness the Contests—Banburg Easily Beats Elkwood at Sheepshead Bay—A Jockey Killed at Niagara Falls—The Trotters in the Grand Circuit.

Some 2,000 people attended the West Side races yesterday. The racing was good, the track fine, and weather perfect. Four favorits won. James Gilroy started the horses, and his work was highly satisfactory. For the first race there were eight starters. Book odds: 3 to 2 against Lisland, 5 to 2 against Luke Alexander, 4 to 1 against Comedie, 5 to 1 against Osgood, 10 to 1 against Birdie S., 20 to 50 to 1 against each of the others.

SUMMARY.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second, for non-winners of 1887; 5 pounds below the scale; six furlongs:

John Robinson's g. c. Luke Alexander, by Luke Blackburn, dam Blue Gown, 3 yrs., 105 lbs. (Jonnson) 1
O. E. Le Fevre's b. f. Comedie, by Ten Broeck, dam Little Sis, 3 yrs., 104 lbs. (Barbour) 2
Nick Becker's ch. m. Lisland, by Lisbon, dam Miss Crossland, 5 yrs., 110 lbs. (Cochrane) 3
Osgood, 4 yrs., 110 lbs. (Thorpe); Birdie S., 4 yrs., 110 lbs. (Dougherty); Comet, 4 yrs., 110 lbs. (Sloan), Weasel, aged, 113 lbs. (Nichols); Longway, aged, 110 lbs. (Gibbs), also ran.
Time—1:17¼.

For the second race there were four starters. It was "even money, take your pick" as between Glen Fortune and Sister Euphrasia and 8 to 1 against each of the others. Won by a neck.

SUMMARY.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second, for 2-year-olds that have started and not won at this meeting, five furlongs:

J. G. McFadden's ch. c. Glen Fortune, by Prince Charlie, dam Misfortune, 115 lbs. (Gibbs) 1
J. R. McKee's ch. f. Sister Euphrasia, by Torso, dam Bandoline, 112 lbs. (Sedgeley) 2
P. Corrigan's b. g. Bonnie King, by King Alphonso, dam Genevieve, 112 lbs. (Curtis) 3
Doc Frame, 112 lbs. (Norris), also ran.
Time—1:04½.

The third race had three starters, Phil Lewis being withdrawn. Book odds: 1 to 3 against Lucy Johnson, 114 lbs. (Kiley); 5 to 2 against Glen Fisher, 116 lbs. (Cochrane); 20 to 1 against Joe Rail, 113 lbs. (Dougherty).

Won in a gallop by the favorit by several lengths. Time, 1:44.

The fourth race had six starters. Betting: Even money against Tam O'Shanter; 6 to 5 against Leman; 3 to 1 against Biddy Bowling; 15 to 1 against each of the others.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for all ages; selling allowances; horses entered for $2,000 to carry proper weight; one pound allowed for each $100 down to $1,200; then two pounds for each $100 down to $500; seven furlongs.

Campbell & Fenton's b. g. Tam O'Shanter, by St. Cyr, dam Little Zoo, $600, 4 yrs., 99 lbs. (G. Covington) 1
C. B. Long's b. g. Leman, by Lelaps, dam Talaria, $1,300, aged, 108 lbs. (Cochrane) 2
Tracy & Levi's b. m. Biddy Bowling, by Tom Bowling, dam Oleander, $1,500, aged, 110 lbs. (Leavy) 3
Archbishop, $1,300, aged, 106 lbs. (Johnson); Cuban Queen, $600, 4 yrs., 95 lbs. (Hogue); King Nero, $800, aged, 102 lbs. (Barbour), also ran.
Time—1:29½.

The fifth race was deprived of interest through the

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887.

N. A. Cross & Co., piano dealers at No. 236 State street, have failed.

FURTHER action in the case of Boodler Jake Sharp has been postponed to Sept. 13.

YESTERDAY afternoon a cyclone at Findlay, O., blew down several buildings and did other damage.

FIVE men lost their lives by the burning of the Maverick Oil Works in East Boston yesterday morning.

THE statement that Turkey has consented to the principle of Russian intervention in Bulgaria is officially contradicted.

THE special grand jury to investigate the connection of Dr. St. John and Levi Dell with McGarigle's escape was drawn in Judge Waterman's court yesterday morning.

THE State Supreme Court has not yet announced its decision in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. There are rumors to the effect that the whole matter will go over to the spring term.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE PORTER has resigned. He will return to his home in Tennessee. Mr. Porter says he resigned on account of his wife's ill-health, and for other personal and private reasons. It is rumored, however, that the relations between Secretary Bayard and Mr. Porter are not cordial.

THERE was a good demand for money, the rates in this city being 6, 7, and 8 per cent, with occasional loans on call at 5. Foreign bills were quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was active and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet. Grain averaged weaker on a larger movement of wheat in the Northwest, with a smaller export business, and on the promise of larger receipts of corn. Meats continue to "boom." As compared with Tuesday pork for January closed 15 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, meats 17½ cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats steady, rye and barley futures ¼ cent higher, and flaxseeds 1¼ cents higher.

THE TRIBUNE is glad to receive the thanks of the Methodist Conference of Michigan for the exposure made in these columns of the George fallacy and dishonesty. We regret to record the opinion that few of these clergymen are land-owners themselves and that their blameless, laborious, self-sacrificing lives do not yield them the pecuniary advantages and compensations so eagerly sought by other men. Nevertheless, the members of the Michigan Conference, like their brethren elsewhere, understand and appreciate the right of private ownership of land under a democratic freehold system. They know that morality has no firmer prop than the home, and that in the struggle to secure and possess land-holdings men are disciplined in industry, economy, and sobriety. Landless themselves and leading itinerant lives, these clergymen fully appreciate the fact that the strongest and best of human affections cluster about the idea of home, and that anything which secures to individuals the undisturbed and exclusive possession of real estate and thus incites industry and thrift contributes so much to the welfare of society. Individuals have the same right to the possession and control of land as have the aggregations of individuals styled nations. A nation must have its home, and so with its individual members. McGlynnism logically applied would deny any nation the right to possess a portion of the earth's surface and would give barbarians an equal title to lands reclaimed, improved, and rendered valuable by the labors of a superior race. We are glad that the Methodist clergy of Michigan have no sympathy with such monstrous doctrines, but correctly appreciate and value THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of George's false and wicked philosophy.

MR. CHARLES H. FITCH, a land-tax advocate who describes himself as a graduate of Yale, a student of political economy under Prof. Walker, and a special agent of the census of 1880, sends THE TRIBUNE a proposition which he evidently considers a "poser," and on which he defiantly invites comment. Mr. Fitch says:

> It is wiser to raise the public revenues by taxing opportunities to produce and market such as land, mines, and public franchises than by taxing products of labor, such as buildings and goods. The opportunities to produce are now taxed so heavily by private parties that lawful industry is distressed. For the Government to enter upon this sphere of taxation is to remove an oppressive private right of tax which is unearned and unjust, to replace the imposition by the lighter tax needful for public purposes and to relieve us of all other taxes. The change would benefit all workers, whether of farm or factory, and all should aid the United Labor party in pushing the matter in politics until it becomes the law of the land.

A few hard facts will dispose of the sophistry Mr. Fitch has endeavored to hide under vaguely alluring and indefinit phrases. The entire land value of the United States was put by the best statistical authorities at ten billions ($10,000,000,000) in 1880, excluding all improvements, and it is from this single kind of wealth that Mr. Fitch would derive all the revenues for the support of National, State, and Municipal Governments. The present taxation for the support of Federal, State, and Municipal Governments exceeds $500,000,000 per annum, and it is therefore as plain as figures can make it that the single-tax system would levy on all land for over 5 per cent of its value annually, a tax that would destroy the last cent of its selling value. Nothing less than this would support both National and local Governments. If, as some Georgeites admit, the value of land would go down under the proposed destructive taxation, then the public treasuries would be made bankrupt and other taxation than that on land would become an imperious necessity. THE TRIBUNE has already shown by immutable facts and figures that under the proposed system the farmers would be assessed on seven-tenths of the true present valuation of their property and be required to pay a levy greater than the entire sum now exacted from property of all kinds, including imports and excises, for the support of State, county, and municipal government, and, in short, that such a crushing tax would wipe out the whole capital value of land to the present owners. Will Mr. Fitch claim that agriculture could exist in this country under such deadly conditions or that the farmers will ever consent to be loaded with a burden of local taxation greater than that now borne by the entire taxable property of the country? And without their consent how is it to be imposed on them?

THE "EMINENT DOMAIN" FALLACY OF GEORGEISM.

It is singular that a lawyer of the pretensions of Mr. A. J. Grover (formerly of this county, now of Kansas) should question the title to all land in the United States and justify Georgeism to the extent of holding that in the power of "eminent domain" the Government has reserved the right to confiscate private property—taking it without compensation. Nowhere is land held by a fairer title than in the United States. The first white men coming to this country found the land in the possession of wild beasts and wilder men—savages, who never put the soil to any civilized use, and who to this day are unable to comprehend the principle of individual ownership, or any ownership, except tribal, and for purposes of hunting and roving. The relation of the Indian to the land was exactly the same as that of the wolf, the bear, the bison, or the wildcat, and yet it was established almost from the outset that the savages should not be dispossessed without compensation. First and last hundreds of millions have been paid them, and after being compensated far beyond the value of the land in their hands as they used it they still hold vast "reservations" and receive support and annuities from the Government of many millions a year. The title to land in the United States rests not on robbery or conquest, but on the principle of taking for a civilized use and making compensation to the original savage possessor for his hunting rights.

In monarchies where the land is held by tenure from the King the exercise of the right of eminent domain does not imply compensation, but is regarded as the resumption of an original lease or grant to its owner. Under a republican form of government the whole theory is changed, and "eminent domain," instead of implying the resumption of an original ownership by the monarch, is a function used to advance the general welfare and prosperity without injury to the individual owner of property. Hence, private property can be taken only for a public use, and when so taken compensation must be made in full, the amount being fixed not by the Government or any of its agents, but by a jury drawn from the people and selected after the exercise of the right of challenge, as in any other case. In this country nearly all the constitutions require a full compensation as a prerequisit for the taking of private property for public use, and even where no such provisions have been adopted the courts have declared that payment must be made, such a condition being held fundamental and imperative in a free country. The taking of private property by the Government in time of peace without making full payment is something wholly unknown in the United States, and is, in fact, a practice now rarely employed by even the most despotic Governments on the face of the earth. As the United States Supreme Court said a few years ago, in the Kansas bond case: "There are rights in every free Government beyond the control of the State," and a Government which claimed absolute control over the property of its citizens, even though supported by a majority, would be "a despotism of the many, of the majority if you choose to call it so, but none the less a despotism." The use of the power of eminent domain for the purposes of confiscation implies robbery and revolution, the overthrow of free government, and the establishment of a despotism. The power or right of eminent domain in this country does not imply the resumption of a grant, but a *purchase* made at full selling value to effect a public good, and hence it has nothing whatever in common with Georgeism, which aims at a general confiscation of real property *without the payment of a cent*. The difference between the two is that between honest payment and tyrannical robbery—between villanous spoliation and a fair purchase.

CLEVELAND'S SMIRCH POLICY.

The usual stolidity of Mr. Cleveland has so far broken down that he now comes before the public, in the form of an interview, in an elaborate defense of himself. He starts out with a disclaimer of an ambition to be his own successor. He repeats that ancient pretense of preferring private life with its ennui and nothingness to the cares of office, as if he really supposed somebody would take stock in it. He seems to forget that as long ago as when the great Julius was offered the crown putting it aside was a chestnut. No President ever declined a second term, and according to latest historical advices it would not have taken much urging to have coaxed the Father of his Country to have accepted as many terms as the greatest soldier of our day considered to be the proper limit of his own ambition. But the principal part of this interview is taken up with a defense of the present Administration from the standpoint of civil-service reform. That there may be no room for misunderstanding we quote entire what Mr. Cleveland has to say on this subject as furnished to the ghoulish press for public consumption:

> "In the first year and a half of my Administration men came here by the hundreds, by the thousands—each company filling the room and emptying it only to make way for another throng, and there was always the same formula: 'I have come, Mr. President, to ask that — be removed.' 'The reason?' I would say. 'Why, he is a Republican,' would be the uniform answer. This was repeated over, and over, and over again in each successive case with seemingly hopeless iteration. I had always—I could have—but the same answer: 'You must bring me proof of his unfitness as a public officer.' I understood very well their inability to comprehend this. Knowing very well the process by which I obtained here for so many years I could but emphasize their inability. But now the formula is altogether changed. I have not heard that expression for many months past. It is now, at the outset of every application, for a change: 'This man is unfit, a faithless public servant, and these are the reasons.' Is not this a very great deal to have accomplished? Is not this a sufficient answer, for the time that has intervened, to those who may complain that more has not been accomplished?"

The course of events has shown that the President intended to make, as Mr. Curtis said at Newport recently that he had done, a "clean sweep of the offices." To do even that after the ante-election pledge of a non-partisan Administration would be a light offense—a small matter as compared to the deliberate purpose to smirch the sixty thousand ousted Republicans by proclaiming that they were turned out for unfitness and unfaithfulness in office. This is confessing to a depth of infamy never dreamed of before it was actually practiced.

It speaks well for the average Democrat that it took, as we are told, a year and a half to break them in to the observance of a rule so abhorrent to all sense of truth and decency. No wonder Mr. Cleveland has the reputation of being a peculiarly disagreeable President to ask appointments from. As a general thing there is no personal ill-feeling between the Republicans in office and the Democrats trying to get them out, and the latter naturally shrank from saying to the President "this man is unfit, a faithless public servant"; but Cleveland insisted upon it, as he himself declares. The change had to come through that door and no other. To make such a charge openly would be libelous in 999 cases out of a thousand, and furnish just cause for heavy damages for the vilification of character. But the false testimony is not made a matter of record, or if it is the files are not open to inspection.

Mr. Cleveland had already posed before the country as a sham civil-service reformer, but now he comes forward with the damning confession that the notable feature of his policy has been the attempt to blacken the character of every Republican official turned out of office during his Presidential term. This policy, as heinous as it is novel, may receive the indorsement of the National Democratic Convention, but it does not seem possible that the people at large will care to have for their Chief Magistrate a man who has, himself being judge, fairly earned the distinction of being the great American smircher of personal character.

THE EXETER THEATRE FIRE.

The burning of the Theatre Royal at Exeter, England, with its accompanying sacrifice of victims, is an old, old story which one remembers with shuddering at the Brooklyn Theatre, at the Ring Theatre in Vienna, and not long since at the Opera Comique, Paris. It may be told any day in any other city where the old style of theatre-construction prevails, and where the utmost liberty is allowed in exposing human life to danger. It is the natural end of all such buildings. Fire is the uppermost thought in the mind of every one who attends them and who thinks at all, and this is the reason why at the first alarm audiences are seized with panic. They know that the probabilities are against their escaping. If they had confidence in the safety of the building, if they did not know it was a fire-trap and that the means of exit were insufficient, there would be no panic, and people would make their way out in safety.

If it were not possible to construct a theatre differently there would be little room for criticism, terrible as such disasters are; but, as it is possible to make a theatre as secure as any other building, those who persist in putting up these fire-traps should be severely punished for their recklessness, or, better still, laws should be passed forbidding the erection of such buildings. Such a law was passed a year or two ago in New York, making the isolation of the theatre building compulsory and providing for outside staircases from the balconies and galleries. This involves no hardship. A manager who, for instance, can afford to purchase land enough for an eighty-feet front theatre can afford to buy ninety feet and have five feet of vacant space on each side of it. It costs but little to cut exits and put up the outside iron staircases. McVicker's Theatre in this city is a good illustration, with its isolation on all four sides, its twenty or more exits, every aisle leading directly to them, and its outside iron stairways running to broad alleys from every part of the auditorium, so that there would be no danger in a rush for the doors, no matter how crowded the house might be. In such a theatre disasters like that at Exeter would be next to impossible, nor is there any danger of panic, because people know they can get out of it without danger of being burned or crushed. There is no need of such calamities as these. Isolation, proper exits, and outside staircases, with ordinary precautions inside the auditorium, will always prevent them, and yet insurance against them in most of the theatres of this country is conspicuous by its absence. So long, however, as they can be avoided, managers who will not take measures to make their houses safe ought to be obliged to close them. These stories of theatre massacres are becoming altogether too frequent.

THE NEW YORK VETERAN FIREMEN.

The display made by the veteran volunteer New York firemen yesterday was one of the most notable events which have occurred in the city for many a day. It was a reminiscence of the old times of muscle and agility that evidently commended itself to the public, as the streets along the line of march were crowded with thousands of people, who testified their admiration with the most enthusiastic applause. Though the veterans were mostly gray-headed, they marched along with a firm step and with a pride in the handsomely-decorated "tub" they drew that was evidence many of them are not yet quite thoroughly convinced that the paid hirelings of the steamers can come up with the old volunteers or that steam can put out a fire with the quickness and effectiveness of muscle. They were happy, for they had the two delights of a fireman's heart, their machine to draw and a brass band to lead them—and a band whose brilliancy, solidarity, and sonorousness, it must be confessed, make our own seem a little provincial.

The reappearance of the veterans was not unlike the advent of Rip Van Winkle, though they came to a Hollow anything but Sleepy. Some of our own veterans of the days of the Long John did escort duty, but time has also dealt with some of them, and they would make now a sorry figure rising in the night to leg it to a distant fire and man the distressful and lung-testing brakes. Their day of conflagrations has passed. Sikesy no longer takes the butt, Mose no longer heads the boys in a scrimmage with Six's fellows, and Lize is a girl of the past. With the disappearance of the old-style engines has also disappeared the devotion the old firemen felt for their machines, which came next to wife and family. It is impossible for a puffing, smoking steamer to awaken the personal affection that the old machines inspired. There are no victories to boast of, no runs to record, no triumphs over rival companies. Steam and electricity have squelched the poetry of the fireman's life. There is no more sentiment left in the environments of a conflagration. The rising generation in cities has little idea of the old system swept out of existence by the inevitable laws of change and progress, and by the time these veterans have passed off the stage it will be entirely obliterated from memory. Still it was pleasant to see these old reminiscences with their red shirts, leather hats, and dove-colored coats drawing their favorit old engine, decked out with all the lavishness of ornamentation and flowers that firemen love to bestow, and no one can blame them even if they had the opinion that they might have put out the big conflagration that swept through these streets sixteen years ago had they had the old wooden tubs worked with man-power, instead of the new-fangled notions run by steam.

THE Rochester *Democrat* copies some of the reports of examination of wheat in Chicago elevators and then says: "Eastern millers should be cautious for a time in regard to the wheat they purchase." There is no more reason for caution now than at any other time in the history of the trade in this city. The committee has found a little more than 500,000 bushels of wheat, scattered through several of the elevators, which is not up to the requirements of the grade, and the warehousemen have agreed to take this off the market. Some of it is but little below the par established by the inspection rules, and in the opinion of experts should not be discounted more than a cent per bushel. Other parcels are worth something less. But there can be no question that all the wheat which has been passed by the committee as sound is so and may be depended upon to justify its certificate of inspection when taken by the miller. The fact that some of the wheat excepted to has been valued at but a trifling discount should be accepted as proof that the work has been thorough, and no buyer need fear being served with inferior stuff if he buy it as regular and from an honorable commission merchant. In regard to the wheat that has been declared inferior the usual amount of discrimination should be used by the buyers. They will purchase it by sample, if at all; and if they cannot depend upon their own judgment in purchasing it they will do well to confine themselves to the regular grade, in which there is no danger. This is true always. It was true previous to the investigation, which is understood to have now terminated. There was at no time any real danger that buyers of regular No. 2 wheat in this market would have any of the inferior stuff served out to them on a shipping order. But it was feared by parties outside that such a thing might be done, and it was the knowledge that such a belief caused a semi-paralysis in the trade which led THE TRIBUNE to insist that the poor stuff ought to be thrown out of court. The suggestion was accepted, and the directors of the Board of Trade deserve thanks instead of blame for their thorough as well as prompt action in the matter.

THE Shelbyville, Ind., *Democrat* invites Eugene Higgins to visit the Shelbyville Democrats as "an honored guest." The *Democrat* is an ardent admirer of Gov. Hill, and in due time can be counted upon to nail to the mast-head this ticket:

> For President,
> David B. Hill of New York.
> For Vice-President,
> Eugene Higgins of Maryland.
> Platform: The starry-eyed goddess of reform must go.—*New York Tribune.*

THE New York *Tribune* says the chewing of gum will cure seasickness. Who tolu of this remedy, Mr. *Tribune?*

THE President—Dan, how many more doctors are out there waiting for an audience?

Dan—About 350.

The President—Are the little envelopes ready?

Dan—They are.

The President—Let them be distributed. Thank Heaven, if I can't see every doctor that calls, I can furnish every one of the whole 5,000 with an infallible rheumatism cure!

FAR away from a hollow, mock civilization,
With its jealousies, shams, and its soft dissipation,
Like a lone Indian chief on a big reservation
I live in content on my water plantation.

To the south stretches boundless,
In depths weird and soundless,
A prospect paludal, dank, darksome, and soaky,
For I dwell on the marge of the Okefinokee.

In its cavernous depths, vast, gloomy, abysmal,
Mid muggy luxuriance, ghostly and dismal,
Where lifts its head rankly the cypress funereal,
And vegetal parasites riot imperial,

Is an army reptilian
No timid civilian
Can face without feeling decidedly choky.
'Tis a swampy Inferno, the Okefinokee.

Yet I love yon vast swamp, with its fathomless mystery,
Herbage primeval, apocryphal history,
Bottomless pitfalls, and creatures uncanny,
A life on its borders is better than any.

Mine's a happier lot
In this wild, savage spot,
Than to dwell amid thoroughfares crowded and smoky,
Whose denizens scorn the broad Okefinokee.

For I live a sincere, frank, and natural life,
I am free from the rancor of partisan strife,
From the artifice, cunning, and greed of society,
Its meaningless forms and its dreary satiety.

I am richer by far
Than a King or a Czar,
On my swampy, malarial acres, by hokey,
That lie on the edge of the Okefinokee.

THERE has not been a bank failure in China for 900 years, according to the London *Telegraph*. The reason for this sound financiering in the Flowery Kingdom has escaped our learned British contemporary. During the reign of the wise Emperor Hi Flung an edict was issued that upon the failure of a bank the heads of the President, cashier, and directors should be struck off and piled up in a corner with the other assets. This simple but earnest edict has never been repealed and Chinese bank stock has continued to be above both par and reproach.—*Ed.*

THERE is a duty on wool and a duty on sugar which assists a comparatively few. But, as a rule, the farmer's pay for his product is fixed in England. The Liverpool price, less the cost of transportation, is, when there is no manipulation, the New York price for grain. Almost everything that the farmer sells is at a price which is not aided by the protective tariff. Almost everything he buys is made more expensive by it. There is no class of men who are more interested in the revision of the tariff than the farmers. They ought to be able to see this clearly. Yet singularly enough a very large number do not, and vote to keep the high war tariff on the statute books when the burden bears most heavily upon themselves.—*New York World.*

THE number of Chicago theatres that are so fully equipped for protection against fire as to defy a repetition of the late London horror could be counted on the fingers and thumbs of both hands without going far beyond the first thumb. In how many of them—even among those best provided with exits—could those exits be made instantly available in case of sudden alarm?

A CHEAP museum in St. Louis went into bankruptcy a few days ago. Among the assets of the concern was found a box full of photographs of the fat man who had been one of its principal attractions. They were taken by one of the creditors. What disposition he made of them is not certainly known, but it is remarked as a singular fact that a new portrait of President Cleveland, somewhat different from any that have yet been seen, has made its appearance simultaneously on the mantels and entre-tables of several hundred of the first families of St. Louis.

VIEWED from a Chicago standpoint, the name Recreation Park, as applied to a place in Michigan where the Detroit and Chicago baseball clubs spent some hours yesterday morning, is a ghastly misnomer.

IT is reported with some authority that, despite the brilliant achievement of the Wild West show in London, Buffalo Bill has made little if any money. By his contract it appears that two-thirds of the receipts went to the American Exhibition, and out of the remainder he had to pay his entire expenses. This neat arrangement saved the exhibition from being a total loss, but left Buffalo Bill, Red Shirt, Blooming Thunder, Seven Fleas, No Soap, Cold in the Head, Busted Flush, Must Scratch, and other great sache ms out in the cold.

If Bacon ever had a claim
To place his great though swinish name
On Shakspeare's grand creations,
Beyond the shadow of a doubt
'Tis now most thoroughly shut out
By the statute of limitations.
How this old statute, good and stout,
Keeps one bard in and one barred out!

THERE is at least one bartender in Chicago who has original ideas as to the respect due his calling. "Gimme more beer and less froth," said Edward Corrigan to "Tom" Hassett, dispenser of liquors in a saloon on South Morgan street, Chicago. "If that beer don't suit you you get none at all," answered Hassett, drawing a pistol and shooting Corrigan dead. Such heroic treatment for a customer's grumbling is unusual. Its only claim to popularity is that it is thoroughly effective.—*Ed.*

IF St. Louis cares anything for the world's championship she can settle the matter with Detroit.

"WHAT a superstitious creature a base-ball player is!" exclaimed Miss Howjames. "Look at that young man near the third base, Mr. Grimshaw. Is he not trying to work some kind of charm when he holds his hands out before him, looks at them a moment, then rubs them together and gives them a kind of undulatory exercise up and down his garments?"

"Great Scott! No!" replied the young man from Milwaukee. "He's only moistening his hands in the regular way. Did you think he was trying to hoodoo——"

But the young lady had fainted.

WHETHER the freight rates on coal go up or down, there need be no apprehension on the part of those who have bought their coal for the winter that anybody else will get his coal cheaper than they have got theirs. This is official.

ROWAN COUNTY, Kentucky, has a most unsavory reputation. The death of Craig Tolliver has not brought peace to that unhappy neighborhood. The court which recently adjourned its session at Morehead cost the State $10,000 and convicted only one man. His offense lay in carrying a concealed weapon. A man who hides his pistol in Rowan County, Kentucky, is almost sure to get into trouble. The people out there have no patience with a man who seems to be ashamed of firearms.—*Ed.*

CURRENT NOTES.

As yet old Colorow can say, "No pent up Ute taker contracts my powers."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It is said that one reason why St. John is a Prohibitionist is because he can't drink without getting his mustache in it.—*Puck.*

The Cleveland Administration, according to the mugwump Boston *Herald*, has been virtuous in spots. Will somebody kindly hand us a magnifier?—*The Judge.*

They were discussing art matters. "Have you ever been done in oil, Mr. Smith?" she asked. "O, yes," he replied. "Who was the artist?" "He wasn't an artist—he was a broker."—*Puck.*

Wife (at breakfast)—I want to do some shopping today, dear, if the weather is favorable. What are the "probabilities?" Husband (consulting his paper)—Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning.—*Puck.*

In the opinion of many nurses' training-schools for children's nurses are very much needed in this country. This opinion would probably be shared by the great majority of infants if they were capable of forming an opinion. —*New York Tribune.*

Nebraska farmer—"Live in St. Louis, eh?" St. Louis man—"Yes; I am a street contractor there." "What do you have to do?" "My duties are to keep the streets clean and free from obstructions." "I see. Say, mister, what mowing-machine do you consider the best?"—*Omaha World.*

A human skeleton was discovered six feet under ground by workmen in a stone-quarry near Culbertson. The spinal column was curiously incased in a rock and thoroughly petrified. It was doubtless the shattered remnant of a primeval real-estate agent.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

"You no doubt know, my friend," he said in the most kindly manner, "what the great trouble with whisky is." "Yes, sir," replied the party addressed, who was a regular whisky encyclopedia in personal appearance. "Yes, sir, I know. The great trouble with whisky is it's too scarce."—*Tid-Bits.*

"How is your daughter coming on in her art studies, Mr. Boodclipper?" "Splendidly. She has made great progress in sculpture. I expect she will be the only sculptress in New York." "That's where you are mistaken. There are lots of women who 'bust' their husbands in New York."—*Texas Siftings.*

It has been discovered that the average length of time that the $12,000 a year clergyman is able to work without becoming a physical wreck and having to be sent abroad is seven months. The $10,000 man can stand it eight months; he who receives $7,000, nine months; the $5,000 preacher, ten months—and so on; but the man on a $500 salary works right along all the year round and doesn't break down. Who can explain this?—*Tid-Bits.*

PERSONALS.

From *Galignani's Messenger* comes the cheering announcement that Newab Zafar Yung Saums ud Lowlar Shums ud Mulk and Syde Mahmood has arrived, with the rest of his name and suite, at the Hotel St. Petersburg, on his way home from India.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut is on his way home from Europe. He will find on his return that his Presidential boom has been somewhat injured by the unexpected growth of a sentiment in favor of Robert Lincoln. But if Senator Hawley comes back in good voice he may yet sing his way into popular favor again.

The hospitable Americans at Newport have been much worried for fear they would not be able to pronounce correctly the name of the Duke about whom so many of them are now fawning. Finally some energetic young woman asked his Grace how to pronounce "Mariborough." Since that time those who wish to do the right thing by the degenerate son of degenerate ancestors speak of him as "Marbro."

Robert Garrett is about 27 years old. He has no fondness for an executive position and cannot bear to be chained to a desk. He is devoted to the pleasures of society and he likes to frequent drawing-rooms, clubs, and ball-rooms. He is extremely attentive to his dress and is always attired in the hight of fashion. He would still be worth many millions if he had never owned a dime's worth of stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

The stock farms of William M. Singerly of the Philadelphia *Record* are situated about twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the banks of the Wissahickon. For fifteen years Mr. Singerly has been perfecting this magnificent ranch, and is now the Holstein cattle king of Pennsylvania. Blooded stock of all kinds is to be found on the place. Under Jason Sexton, the manager, the farms and stock have been improving every year until at present the ranch is a perfect model of its kind.

The proneness of newspaper-paragraphers to exaggerate is illustrated in the statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that Col. Thomas Cotesworth Pinkney Ochiltree of Texas recently gained $100,000 by a lucky coup in Wall street. Col. Ochiltree did strike Wall street for $5,000 in the early part of August, but he parted with his wealth like a gentleman on the Saratoga race-track last week. He backed two dark horses, Ben Thompson and Kedar Kahn, on a tip from Judge Normile of St. Louis. The failure of Kedar Kahn to secure a place under the peculiar ruling of the race judges is now referred to by Col. Ochiltree in such terms as are usually employed by King Kalakaua when he comments on the recent revolution in his Empire.

Riding on the Topmost Wave.

Denver *Republican:* There is a ground swell of popular admiration and enthusiasm for Blaine that will drown the dwarfs who are frantically waving it back if they do not speedily get out of its way. The popular wave which got its first momentum in 1876 has been swelling in volume and gaining in force despite the breakwaters that have been thrown in its way, and there is no conspiracy, no visitation of chance, that can prevent it from ultimately landing James G. Blaine in the White House.

Fond of Their Ugly Offspring.

Portland *Oregonian:* Cleveland is the hybrid offspring of the Republican mugwump and the Democratic Independent, and so, in the partial spirit of parental love, with all his faults they love him still. He is the "ugly duckling" of the Democracy, and yet the mugwumps seem to love him for the very sake of his deformities.

The Enemies of Reform.

New York *Tribune:* "Reform" has been strangled by the men who have claimed to be its peculiar friends. It has become offensive to honest men of both parties because of the hypocrisy displayed both in defeating it and excusing the President for its defeat.

When Prohibition Will Come.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Prohibition will come when the majority so wills; but until that time arrives the advocates of high license should be supported in their efforts to control the liquor traffic so that only the better class of saloons can find it profitable to exist.

Cold Cheer for the Mugs.

New York *Graphic* (Dem.): The forlorn and despondent mugwump may hear the premonitious rustling of the cold blast of winter in the report that not a single Republican Postmaster now remains in office in Dakota.

Killing Two Birds with One Stone.

Memphis *Appeal:* Ben Butler's proposition to get rid of the surplus in the Treasury by pensioning every Federal soldier and dividing what would be left among the Confederates would go far to settle the tariff issue and would most certainly scalp the Blair Educational bill.

Why Jack Doesn't Eat His Supper.

Philadelphia *Press:* The news that Mr. Blaine has been dining with the Prince of Wales will alarm and distress our friends the enemy. There is no American Democrat in private life who would ever sit down to an informal dinner with the Prince—and everybody knows why.

OVERLAND SKETCHES.

[By F. H. Carruth, formerly of the "Dakota Ball."]

"While I was out riding last evening," said a Dakota woman who was visiting friends in Chicago, "I saw another one of these street-fakers standing upon a box and making a great noise in selling something. I can't bear them—one of them was the cause of the death of my late husband."

"Indeed," said a gentleman who had just made her acquaintance, "in what way?"

"One evening, while my husband was at the court-house, one of these traveling quack doctors got up in a wagon on the next corner and began trying to sell some sort of condition powders, or something, and, of course, made a great noise. My husband, hearing some one making such a yelling, rushed out with no hat, took a cold, which brought on pneumonia, and finally killed him."

"Ah, your husband was Sheriff, I suppose, and ran down to see if anybody was disturbing the peace."

"O, no, he was Circuit Judge and was holding an evening session of court. He adjourned it as soon as he heard the noise and went right out on the run. You see, he thought from the hollering that it was one of the boys from the Pizen Creek ranch trying to lick the City Marshal, and he wanted to see the fun. The Judge used to boast that he had been on the bench eleven years in Dakota and never missed a fight during the whole time. Poor John had a kind of a bad fist himself; he put it all over the County Attorney two or three times when he got too fresh."

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"The fire in Col. Doggerty's wagon factory Wednesday evening," says a Colorado paper, "was largely attended. Among the prominent society people who were present we noted Judge and Mrs. Witherspoon, Senator and Mrs. Poindexter and daughter, Gov. Standish, and Miss Van der Horck. Mrs. Senator Poindexter administered a neat and deserving rebuke to one of the firemen early in the proceedings. Stepping up to a hoseman she touched his shoulder and said sharply: 'Play it lower down, you red-headed chump—get it down where the fire is! You fellers ain't expected to put out the North Star!'"

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"Naturally I have had some queer experiences since I have been preaching out in Wyoming," said the minister to a lady friend whom he happened to meet on the train.

"I suppose so—the people must be so strange out there."

"Yes, very. I remember when I first went there the Mayor of the city came to me and said: 'Elder, goin' to start a church?' 'I hope to lay the foundations of one here,' I replied. 'Correct,' he continued; 'layin' for members, I reckon?' 'Well, I of course want as many members as possible,' I replied. 'I'll tell you what I'll do, parson,' went on the Mayor; 'I'll go out here on Grand Central avenue and run you a foot-race, and if you beat I join your church; if I beat you pay me $10.'"

"Why, the very idea—how absurd!" exclaimed the lady.

"Yes," replied the minister, as he moved his grip back and propped his knees up against the seat in front, "it was ridiculous under the circumstances—he was six feet four, mostly legs—but I'll tell you what it is, if he'd been just an ordinary man I'm a sinner if I wouldn't have taken $10 out of the foreign missionary fund and gone out and tried him a whirl just for luck!"

***

"Have system about what you do; no man ever failed who had a system and followed it in his work," said the lecturer. "Naw, mabby not!" said the Leadville man in the back part of the hall, as he got up and went out. "I've heard all that kind o' talk I want to. Five years ago I had $20,000 and the best system for beating faro ever tried in Colorado, and now I ain't got a cent and I'm willin' to trade my system for a brindle pup!"

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"Yes," said a tall man dressed in black, with a high hat and a white tie, as he sat in a Chicago hotel, "I have been laboring in the ministry out in the Black Hills for the last eight years."

"Ah," said the friend whom he was speaking with, "is there a good class of people in that country?"

"Yes, very fair; but some of them are fearfully reckless with their money."

"I suppose so."

"Yes, very injudicious—especially the young people. A little instance occurs to my mind. The leading member of my church made his son a present of $50 on his 21st birthday. Now if he had expended that amount wisely he might have had considerable to show for it, but how do you suppose he invested it?"

"I'm sure I couldn't say."

"Went and bought a shotgun and setter pup!"

"Well, that was a poor use to put it to when there are so many better ways to employ money."

"Why, of course it was," said the missionary in a tone of disgust, as he straightened up, "of course it was. I took the fellow one side and advised him to buy a first-class repeating rifle and a good bear dog, and if he'd done it he could have had some fun. There ain't no use for a shotgun in that country, and I consider a setter pup just about fit to wad a cannon with."

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One day at Washington a few years ago, about the time Congress convened, two distinguished-looking gentlemen met on the street, partially recognized each other, stopped, and one of them said:

"Why, hello, Col. Carpetbag, I hardly knew you. I believe I met you once in St. Paul?"

"Certainly, Gen. Pikecounty, you did; but I failed to recognize you at first. So you have just been elected delegate to Congress from your Territory? How did you leave everything in Montana, General?"

"First rate, Colonel, first rate. But we're colleagues now, I believe. You're a Territorial delegate yourself?"

"Yes, I now have the honor to represent Dakota."

There was an embarrassing pause for the space of a full half minute, during which the delegate from Montana looked anxiously down the street and the representative from Dakota gazed with considerable solicitude up the street. It was broken by a Washington small boy who had witnessed the meeting.

"Gen'l'men," said the small boy cheerfully, "you'll find a s'loon right 'round the corner, second door!"

HER HUSBAND WASN'T INVITED.

Mrs. Cleveland Will Not Take Part in the New York Flag Presentation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The following letter explains itself:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1887.—*The Hon. Abram S. Hewit, Mayor New York City; the Hon. R. Beekman, President Board of Aldermen; the Hon. James E. Fitzgerald*—GENTLEMEN: I have received your pleasing note requesting me, on behalf of the donors of certain flags to be presented to the New York Fire Department, as well as in behalf of the citizens of New York generally, and the executive and legislative branches of the City Government, to deliver the colors mentioned to the fire department on such day in September as shall suit my convenience. It would certainly afford me pleasure to contribute in any degree to the significance of this occasion, and to the satisfaction of the brave and gallant men whose services are thus to be recognized. I hope, however, that I shall not be misunderstood when I pass my declination of your kind invitation upon my unwillingness to assume that I, as the wife of the President, ought to participate so prominently in a public ceremony in which he took no part. Yours very truly,

"FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND."

The letter is in Mrs. Cleveland's handwriting.

Donnelly Helped Himself.

A writer in the *Sun* takes pains to show that in his effort to discredit William Shakspeare in literary circles Ignatius Donnelly has helped himself to some of the results of a research made years ago by the erudite Appleton Morgan of this city. No doubt Mr. Donnelly has helped himself to everything in sight in preparing his case against the so-called Bard of Avon. He is also indebted to somebody for his knowledge of the English alfabet and to other historians and students for evidence that such a man as Jacques Pierre or Shakspeare once lived in England. Mr. Donnelly probably appreciates knowledge as Mr. Bacon-Shakspeare did.—*World.*

Coin in Circulation.

The London *Economist* estimates that there is $5,000,000,000 of coin in the present circulation of the world or available for circulation. Of this magnificent total $3,900,000,000 is in gold and $1,800,000,000 is silver.

Wind Power Going to Waste.

New York *Graphic:* If a small portion of the lung power employed by Head Cranks McGlynn and George in booming the cause of anti-poverty could be utilized to run a respectable sized flour-mill it would at least do a little towards relieving some of the existing poverty and distress.

PAINTINGS SEEN AT THE EXPOSITION.

A Collection Which Is Well Worth Careful

ON A TREMBLING THRONE.

RUMORS THAT FERDINAND'S SOLDIERS ARE READY TO REVOLT.

The Authorities Taking Extraordinary Precautions to Prevent an Outbreak—English Liberals to Challenge the Legality of the Proclamation Forbidding the Ennis Meeting—William and Alexander Not to Meet—Burial of Mrs. Singer's Husband—Other Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[New York Mail and Express Cable.]—Rumors which reach here by way of Vienna reveal, if they are to be relied on, an extremely unstable condition of affairs in Bulgaria. The report is that there is an extensive and well-planned military revolt threatening Prince Ferdinand. Information is very limited, but the greatest anxiety prevails as to the possible outcome of the plot. The authorities at Widdin are taking extraordinary precautions to meet any outbreak. They are sending troops to occupy the places on the right bank of the Danube, opposit Roumania, whence an attack might come, and similar precautions have been taken on the Servian frontier, where all persons entering Bulgaria are strictly watched. These measures will probably be enough to prevent any great rebellion, but do not altogether relieve the fear of trouble which these rumors naturally excite.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 7.—It is reported here that Prince Ferdinand will shortly make a visit of several weeks' duration to his estate in Hungary. The report is received with much surprise, as it was thought it was all arranged that the Princess Clementine, mother of Prince Ferdinand, would go to Sophia, where a brilliant court would be established.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The statement that Turkey has consented to the principle of Russian intervention in Bulgaria is officially contradicted.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The *Political Correspondence* says it is semi-officially stated in St. Petersburg that Russia is determined, unless Prince Ferdinand departs from Bulgaria, to declare the Berlin treaty void.

SOPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Bulgarian Government has learned that the Porte has instructed Chakir Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to ask the views of the Russian Government now that the Ernroth mission has been abandoned. The report that ex-Premier Radoslavoff had been arrested is untrue.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The *Diritto* asserts that Austria is preparing to annex Bosnia by increasing the military contingent in that province.

ACTIVE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

Determined to Attack the Legality of the Government's Action.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Liberal leaders have decided to challenge the legality of the proclamations forbidding the Ennis and other meetings. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Sir Trevelyan will return to London and seize the occasion presented by the coming up of the Appropriation bill Monday to move a vote of censure against the Government. The Parnellite members have been recalled to assist in the debate, which will be the final one of the session. As Mr. Parnell is again ill at Avondale Mr. Sexton will lead the discussion in committee.

The Union Conservative clubs have arranged for an autumn campaign to cover the whole country. Meetings will be held in 220 towns, and sixty-five members of Parliament have consented to take the stump. This will be the greatest effort ever made by the Conservatives.

The Trades Congress has adopted a resolution to form a labor electoral association for the purpose of securing an increase in the labor representation in Parliament. Another resolution demands land reform beginning with such an imposition of land taxes as will eventually leave the land in the possession of the people. The congress is now debating a motion in favor of the eight-hour movement. The speeches of the delegates show strongly developed tendencies toward a state of socialism.

[An anonymous writer, in a letter to the *Times*, contends that Mr. Gladstone, in his *Nineteenth Century* article, bases his argument upon the gain of four seats in fourteen months. Mr. Gladstone replies that his argument is founded on the change in the polls alike where seats have been won and where seats have been lost, and that the writer shifts the issue.

Preparations are being made for a monster demonstration at Mitchelstown, Ireland, tomorrow to protest against the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien.

A correspondent of the Paris *Temps* now making a tour of Ireland denounces evictions as barbarous, and tells the landlords that by evicting tenants they are only playing into the hands of the league.

THE DUKE DE CAMPO-SELICE BURIED.

His Death Hastened by the Cruel Trick of an Enemy—The Maneuvres.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The death and burial of Victor Nicolas Reubsaet, Vicomte de Estenburgh, but best known of late years as the Duke de Campo-Selice, have removed one of the most curious figures of Paris. He can hardly be said to have ever played a great part in the social world. His marriage with the wealthy Widow Singer had not made people forgetful of his humble origin; and, though he had spent a fortune trying to get himself accepted by society, he had never really got much beyond the fringe of it. The funeral service was celebrated in the Church St. Pierre de Chaillot, where only five weeks ago Miss Winaretta Singer was married to Prince de Seeymon Beliard. Few of those who were so prompt to respond to invitations to the dead man's fêtes and concerts thought it worth while to attend his funeral. The church was handsomely draped with black and silver hangings, each arch in the aisle being separated by the Campo-Selice arms—three lions rampant above a knight's casque and a sword pointing upwards. A lofty catafalque was in the centre of the church, and around it burnt four silver torches, which threw a green, flickering light upon the scene. Among those present were members of an Italian musical society whom the dead Duke, unmindful of his artistic origin, had often assisted with money. On the bier lay a huge black and white wreath, relieved by the Italian colors and a golden lyre. Besides this an enormous number of wreaths and floral tributes adorned the hearse. After a solemn musical mass had been sung the bier was temporarily deposited in a vault pending final interment at Blosseville, near Trouville, the Duke's summer residence. The chief mourner was Mr. Franklin Singer, on whose right was noticed the Marquis de Themines, while on his left was Comte de Legnon, who came all the way from Milan for the ceremony. Scattered here and there were Mme. de Faria, M. Von der Einen, Director of the Brussels Conservatoire, and several musicians. The widow was too overcome with grief to be present. A prominent feature of the funeral procession was the Duke's footman, bearing his master's cocked hat and a cushion on which were placed the Duke's stars and orders. The dead man's end is said to have been hastened by a cruel trick of one of his enemies, who, it appears, six weeks ago sent an employé of the Pompes Funèbres to his house to take measurements for his coffin. The Duke was then suffering from a serious illness.

The continued success of the mobilization experiment is still filling the hearts of all French patriots with exultation. Each telegram from the "seat of war" is read with feelings of pride and satisfaction. General relief is felt, doubled by the hostile criticisms of German papers, some of which persist in regarding the whole experiment as a rearranged comedy, and M. Lagurerre, the hot-headed young Radical Deputy, who, carried away by his personal friendship for Gen. Boulanger, had been imprudent enough to telegraph injurious comment on the mobilization to a journalistic friend, has been roughly handled in the columns of almost every French paper, regardless of party distinction. Here and there, of course, flaws and shortcomings have been noticed in the execution of the military plans of the Seventeenth Army Corps. From time to time some petty Mayor is found to be unequal to the demands made upon him by the troops. Now and again slight delay occurs in loading or unloading trains with their living freights, and occasionally a spy is caught taking notes. But the very rarity of these accidents only makes the general success of the mobilization the more striking. Out of a total of 35,000 men liable to serve in the Seventeenth Army Corps, the statistics published show that between 33,000 and 35,000 are actually now doing duty. Taking all things into consideration this is a result of which France may well be proud.

AFTER SOME OF THE TWEED BOODLE.

Suit Threatened Against Connolly's Heirs—Mr. Lothrop's Resignation.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—[New York World Cable.]—A sensational lawsuit has been hanging over the heads of an American family living in Paris all summer. There is reason to believe that some settlement has been made, as Judge Andrews, the attorney for one of the claimants, who has been here at the Hotel d'Orient for some time, left this week for New York after a stay of several months in Paris. The threatened suit was against the estate of Connolly, Boss Tweed's right-hand man, who escaped to Paris immediately after the fall of the Tweed ring and lived here until his death two years ago. He left a very large fortune, amounting to several million dollars. It is said that he also left a will, which by consent of his heirs has never been probated, the fortune being equally divided. It was in order to force this will to probate that the suit was to have been brought, there being some claims on the estate by persons living in the United States. Ex-Senator Kramer's visit here and his constant association with Judge Andrews while in Paris are supposed to have something to do with the case. Judge Andrews will return next winter and the affair will probably be made public. Neither Kramer nor Judge Andrews could be induced to speak of the matter, but the parties on the other side were not so uncommunicative. Should a suit be instituted there will be sensational revelations concerning the manipulations of the old Tweed gang and where a great deal of the money went to.

Frederick Winston and family left Paris yesterday. They sail on the Aurania Saturday.

Gen. Baird and Col. Hasbrouck have left Paris for a flying trip to London. They will be at Toulouse when the movement of the army takes place about Sept. 20.

Eugene Zimmerman, President of the Chesapeake & Nashville Railroad, passed through Paris yesterday en route for Italy.

Since the exposure of the shoplifters at the Magasin de Louvre, women, especially foreigners, have been subjected to all kinds of disagreeable experiences at the hands of detectives employed by the management. Last week Mrs. Young of Boston was examining different articles displayed when she became conscious that she was followed by a well-dressed Frenchman, who would stop whenever she did and keep close to her side. As she stooped to look at some handkerchiefs she felt the stranger touch her arm. Acting on the impulse of the moment she lifted her parasol and gave him a telling blow in the eye. Immediately she was seized by two of the employés of the shop and a large crowd gathered around. The man proved to be a detective and it would have gone hard with Mrs. Young had not some friends who were well known to the management appeared on the scene and established Mrs. Young's identity. A charge of assault was preferred by the detective, but the whole matter was arranged at the police station and hushed up.

An association of six married women well known in Paris, and all having titles, have discarded the conventional dress of their sex and donned male attire. They wear their hair short and drive dog-carts in the Bois. Mme. de Pelbouf is said to have started the movement.

Ex-Minister Lothrop and family arrived in Paris today. Mr. Lothrop has resigned his position as Minister to Russia. He will settle down in Detroit and retire from public life.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS IN ENGLAND.

Two Professors Entertain Their British Cousins—Father Cahill's Monument.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[New York World Cable.]—Many American scientists are taking a prominent part in the deliberations of the British Association now in progress in Manchester. Profs. Riley and Macy have read papers. Parson Smith of Philadelphia has also spoken. Prof. Riley discussed the ticklish problem of the house-plant louse in a manner which revealed great special knowledge and an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter.

While a paper on parliamentary reform was under discussion Prof. Macy said there never had been in the United States that degree of centralization of power experienced in this country. The separate States had always had a large degree of local power with which the Central Government had nothing to do. If life and property in the States were not protected the blame lay not with Congress, but with the local Legislature, or more frequently with the local bodies. In the town and country the tendency was not in the direction of centralization, but, as related to State Governments, it was quite the reverse. He did not believe that the democratic institutions could survive if there came to be such a centralization of power as seemed to exist in this country.

In Dublin yesterday a life-sized statue of the late Dr. Cahill, the Roman Catholic priest, whose body was brought from the United States some three years ago, was unveiled in Glasneven Cemetery in the presence of a large assembly. Mr. McDonald, M. P., who performed the ceremony, praised Dr. Cahill as a great priest, a celebrated orator, and as a pure-souled patriot.

Mr. Chamberlain leaves for America at the end of October.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Germany's Attitude in the Matter—Suppression of the Ennis Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—Berlin telegrams put the present attitude of Turkey with reference to Bulgaria in a new light. The German Foreign Office seems not to believe that Turkey will really send Gen. Ernroth as special Commissioner to Bulgaria. All the Porte has done is to notify Germany that it is inclined to send him if all the Powers approve. But no request for approval has yet reached the Powers. Bismarck has expressed no opinion and intends to express none unless formally asked by Turkey. The Sultan is now said to hesitate because he has been told that to dispatch a Commissioner without troops would be ridiculous, and troops he is resolved not to send. Meantime Stambouloff is strengthening his Government. Austria is reported to have refused its assent to the Ernroth scheme. Bismarck launches an article in the *North German Gazette* remarkable for its attempt to throw on France the responsibility for Ferdinand's enterprise and the violation of the Berlin treaty involved in it, but there is nothing in this article which implies sanction to any scheme for getting rid of Ferdinand by force.

Both sides claim the victory at Ennis. Perhaps the truth is that neither side was completely triumphant. The Government stopped the holding of the meeting at the place announced. Mr. Dillon and his friends held another some miles off, and this 100 police and military broke up when discovered. Mr. Dillon's speech in the House of Commons last week was understood to signify that force would be met by force and the odium of bloodshed was to be laid on the Government. More prudent counsels prevailed. There was a little stone-throwing at the police, but no serious collision, and not a shot was fired. The Government may be glad to get off so easily. The odium of suppressing a public meeting was quite enough without using muskets. Philip Stanhope's presence at Ennis was meant to indicate the sympathy of English Radicals. He announced himself as the representative of the English people, but he is nevertheless a brother of Earl Stanhope. His wife, who was present, was the widow of Count Mathieu Tolstoi. Labouchère's attempt to raise a debate in the House of Commons last night on the Ennis business failed because the Opposition could muster only 35 votes out of the necessary 40. Nothing would have come of such a debate had he succeeded. Much, however, may come of the very remarkable proceedings on this subject of the trades union congress at Swansea. "No politics" has been the rule at these annual assemblies, of which the present is the twentieth. So strong is this precedent that a resolution condemning the suppression of the Ennis meeting came within three votes of being ruled out on a point of order. Standing orders were suspended by this narrow majority and then the resolution was carried by 35 to 1. Its terms were of the strongest, the congress declaring such high-handed dealing as that of Sunday at Ennis as unworthy the most despotic government in the world. The trades unionists, in fact, seem disposed to adopt Mr. Gladstone's hint that to attack the right of combination in Ireland is to attack the same right in England. This apprehension explains the departure of the congress from the rule which heretofore has been deemed vital to the success of the organization, which, of course, includes members of both political parties. The trades seem ready to move in another question, apparently outside this sphere—that of land tenure. They hold that rural labor is driven into the towns by the existing system. Agriculturists become competitors with artisans, the price of labor is lowered, and the entire working class suffers. They are bent on land reform for this reason. At present they have their hands full with more pressing questions. Depression continues, wages are low, work is scarce, and nobody is ready with a remedy for any of these evils.

The Tories are lamenting, naturally enough, over the wasted session, the end of which appears now fairly in sight. The Irish themselves seem tired of the game and agreed last night to allow the remaining Irish votes to pass, and passed they were. "If," says the *Standard*, "the end which the Nationalist party set before their eyes is one which, tried by old-fashioned notions of honor, honest men must abhor, the record of the session shows only too convincingly that they have prosecuted it with most startling success. The House of Commons has been in session from January to September. It never worked harder, and seldom achieved less, with the exception of the Irish Crimes act and the Irish Land bill."

The Prince of Wales before leaving Homburg invited full expositions of America's view of home rule from both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Depew, and listened to both with close attention. A farewell lunch given by the Prince to Mr. Depew lasted two hours and ended with an invitation from the Prince to visit him in London. One of his last civilities to Mr. Blaine was to present him to his sister, the Princess Christian.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter of Chicago sailed Saturday on the Etruria from Liverpool for New York, Mr. Halstead in the Burgogne from Havre. Mr. and Mrs. John Hay and family, who spent Sunday at Chester, sail tomorrow in a steamer of the White Star Line.

Augustus Harris' new spectacular comedy drama, as he calls it, "Pleasure," was produced Saturday at Drury Lane. As a play it does not invite serious criticism. As a spectacle it is remarkable for two scenes—a battle of flowers and an earthquake. It is the best earthquake ever witnessed on any stage. There are, however, signs that even Drury Lane audiences are growing weary of mere scenic splendor, and the curtain went down amid very mixed demonstrations from the audience.

Mary Anderson's appearance at the Lyceum next Saturday in "Winter's Tale" will be one of the events in the theatrical season. Critics who witnessed the play in Nottingham did not quite approve of her doubling the parts of Hermione and Perdita, but Miss Anderson intends to take the verdict of the London public on this novelty. This will be her third London season. There are those who think the experiment hazardous, but the actress has a strong party who believe her hold on the English public is permanent.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Henry Labouchere Suggests that St. James' Palace Be Thrown Open.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—[New York World Cable.]—The Prince of Wales paid a short visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt last week and left Frankfort Sunday night for Kiel, whence he proceeded in the Osborne to Copenhagen. The Prince and Princess will return home in the Osborne at the conclusion of their visit to the King and Queen of Denmark.

It has at last been definitly arranged that the Queen's jubilee presents are to be exhibited for three months in the state apartments at St. James' Palace, which will be open to the public during that period. I think that this would be a good opportunity to permanently open these apartments for the inspection of the public under suitable restrictions, as they are never used now except for five or six levees which are held every season, and they contain some fine pictures, and china, and tapestry, which are worth seeing, and the palace is interesting from its historical associations.

Empress Eugénie left Farnborough Thursday evening for Scotland and arrived at Aborgeldie Castle at 1 o'clock the following afternoon. The Empress is to reside at Aborgeldie for about three weeks. The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to prolong their stay in Denmark, and it is doubtful whether they will occupy the castle this season.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has with princely generosity undertaken the liability for the debts of his late Prime Minister, Salar Jung. This is no trifling undertaking, as they are reported to amount to nearly £300,000. The Nizam has given bonds for this amount. The liquidation of the indebtedness will be spread over about ten years. It must not be forgotten, however, that the blame lay not with Congress, but with the local Legislature, or more frequently with the local bodies. In the town and country the tendency was not in the direction of centralization, but, as related to State Governments, it was quite the reverse. He did not believe that the democratic institutions could survive if there came to be such a centralization of power as seemed to exist in this country.

A statue of the late Alfred Krupp is to be erected in the market place of Essen by the Municipal Council of the town, at a cost of £3,000. Herr Krupp has left £35,000 to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants of Essen, and he desired his son and successor to set aside £50,000 for a charitable fund in aid of the workmen of the establishment, which fund is to be managed by a committee selected from the workmen and officials.

The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess are to live in the Tyrol until Sept. 26, when they will go to Baden-Baden to meet the Emperor and Empress. The Crown Prince will proceed to Italy early in October, for a residence of seven months. He intends to visit Sicily and Malta, and may possibly extend his travels to Egypt.

The prejudice in favor of interment in so-called consecrated ground is a very singular phenomenon in a partially civilized age like the present. In the Dark Ages men supposed that when an ecclesiastical functionary had pronounced a blessing on a certain piece of land evil spirits would be unable to trespass on it. What harm evil spirits could have done goodness knows, but there was a prejudice against them. No one in these days supposes that after his decease the powers of darkness will take the trouble to play tricks with his remains. Yet the superstition about consecrated ground survives. Burial grounds are a mistake altogether. In populous places cremation is the only rational process, and in the country districts it would be much better to dispose of the dead, here and there, in convenient spots, after the Chinese fashion, than to huddle them all together in church yards.

John Morley, who is stopping at Zarmatt, is writing an article on the political situation, which will be published in one of the November reviews.

Sir Chamberlain is about to betake himself to another world to endeavor to settle the fishery question. In this he is wise. As a supporter of Lord Salisbury and the ally of Lord Hartington he has been in an utterly false position. He was led into it more through temper than through conviction. He is commencing to perceive the error of his ways, and it is to be hoped that he will return from his sojourn across the Atlantic with his mind sufficiently enlarged to perceive that, although the Radicals are not prepared to bow to a dictator who has sought to crush out opposition with the aid of Tory votes, they are ready to recognize his qualities as a lieutenant and to receive him back into the fold, provided that he abjures his errors.

The Liberal demonstration at Edinburg is fixed for Oct. 2, and Lord Spencer and Lord Rosebery are to be the principal speakers, as Gladstone is not now likely to deliver any political addresses during the autumn except at Nottingham to the National-Liberal Federation.

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Commenting on the Invitation Extended to Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Commenting on the invitation received by Mr. Gladstone from the Executive Committee to attend the centennial celebration at Philadelphia of the adoption of the American Constitution, the *Times* says:

Englishmen will not fail to gratefully recognize the kindly feelings that prompted the invitation. We are sorry that Mr. Gladstone was chosen, as he is unable to accept it; but we find it difficult to discover how the conclusion was arrived at that Mr. Gladstone was peculiarly fitted to represent England on such an occasion. We should hardly select Mr. Blaine to represent the United States if an English celebration were in question.

The *Daily News*, referring to Mr. Gladstone's declination, says that it cannot altogether regret his decision, as it fears that he would be almost killed with kindness from the day he set foot in America.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[New York World Cable.]—The publication here today of the correspondence with Mr. Gladstone by George W. Childs of Philadelphia concerning the latter's invitation to go to America to attend the Constitutional Centennial puts an end to all reports of Gladstone's leaving England. He said the other day that he intended to devote all his remaining days and strength to the cause of home rule.

Ayoub Khan Still a Fugitive.

TEHERAN, Sept. 7.—Authentic information is received that Ayoub Khan reached the frontier of Afghanistan some days ago. He entered the country, but was recognized and immediately driven back into Persia. He is now in the Ghayn district. It is expected that he will be recaptured shortly.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—Ayoub Khan, with sixteen adherents, crossed the Afghanistan frontier half-way between Herat and Lashwaysin. The Ameer's troops surprised him Aug. 31 at Rabati. He fled, but was overtaken. A skirmish ensued and he again escaped. He then made his way back to Persian territory.

Victims of the Exeter Fire Buried.

EXETER, Sept. 7.—The public funeral of the victims of the Theatre Royal fire took place today. There were fifty-two caskets containing identified bodies and fourteen caskets containing remains which it was impossible to identify. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined by silent crowds.

Agreement Between France and Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is visiting France, had an interview today with Premier Rouvier. On the Morocco question they were in complete accord in desiring to maintain the status quo. Other points touching existing relations between France and Spain were settled amicably.

Reform Administration for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—A new Superintendent of Finances, with experienced customs officials, started for Cuba today to reform the Cuban administration.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—The Governor-General's deputy is now inspecting the Cienfuegos Custom-House, under orders to make a scrupulous examination of the affairs of that office.

Birthday of the Danish Queen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7.—The seventieth anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Denmark was appropriately observed at Fredensborg today. A number of deputations visited the castle and offered their congratulations. In the evening there were a soirée and ball at the castle and a torchlight procession.

Neutrality of the Suez Canal.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The *Journal des Debats* says that a proposal has been submitted to England that a commission be appointed to define a zone along the Suez Canal within which the construction of fortifications and the concentration of troops shall be forbidden.

Amnesty for Spanish Exiles.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—It is reported that the Government is about to grant amnesty to Republican exiles, and that Señor Zorilla is preparing a manifesto declaring the revolutionary party dissolved and announcing his retirement to private life.

Progress of the Cholera.

ROME, Sept. 7.—During the last twenty-four hours there were reported six new cases of cholera and two deaths in Rome, thirteen new cases and ten deaths in Palermo, and twenty-seven new cases and eighteen deaths in Catania.

The Emperors Not to Meet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Surprise has been caused in official circles here by the rumors of an intended interview between the German Emperor and the Czar. They are declared to be without foundation.

Asking a Guarantee from Uncle Sam.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times* this morning asks whether it is too much to expect that the American Senate should in some way signify beforehand its willingness to be bound by the decisions of the Fisheries Commission.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

Scarlet-fever is epidemic in London. So far 1,120 cases have been reported. The fever hospitals are full of patients.

The reports of a revolution and an outbreak of troops in Madrid arose from a row among the soldiers in the Montana barracks.

An extensive Anarchist plot has been discovered, and several of the plotters have been arrested in Madrid, Salamanca, and Cadiz, Spain.

There was a riot at a tobacco factory in Pressburg, Austria, Wednesday, growing out of the strike of 300 female employés. The strikers expelled the police from the factory and fortified the building. Troops were summoned to dislodge them.

TWO FAILURES IN THE WIRE TRADE.

Kraft, Gross & Co. and the Illinois Wire Fence Company of Joliet Go Under.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Kraft, Gross & Co. and the Illinois Wire Fence Company failed today. These concerns have long been regarded as among the strongest financially in the country, both being run and owned by the same incorporators and proprietors. The failure is traceable to that of Sherman & Marsh, who owed the firm of E. S. Wheeler & Co. and the New Haven Wire Company $75,000. This was a severe blow to the trade and especially to the latter firms, which were exchanging paper largely with the firm of Kraft, Gross & Co. and the Illinois Wire Fence Company. The latter firms held extensively the paper of the former when they failed, and their failure naturally drew Kraft, Gross & Co. along into financial disaster.

Alexander Gross, a capitalist, is the main backer of these enterprises and always advanced money to the firms to tide them over rough places, so that they were largely indebted to him. An inspection of the records in the office of the Circuit Clerk at a late hour tonight showed that judgments amounting to $56,932.68 have been entered in favor of Alexander Gross, one of $25,104.25 and one of $26,642.88 against Kraft, Gross & Co., and one of $5,175.55 against the Illinois Wire Fence Company.

Kraft, Gross & Co. is an old-established firm with a paid-up capital of $100,000, and has always stood high in the commercial reports. It has been doing business for years here, and the members of the firm are among the best men in Joliet.

The Illinois Wire Fence Company has not so long been in existence, but had as good credit, being operated by the same firm, with a paid-up capital of $10,000. Mr. Kraft, the manager of the concern, was seen tonight and said the failures had been forced by the failure of E. S. Wheeler & Co. and the New Haven Wire Company and that the failure of E. S. Wheeler & Co. and the New Haven Wire Company left them no other course. Said he: "Our relations with those houses have been very intimate, and their failure meant that we would have to take up over $60,000 of notes which they should pay. This we could not do with justice to other creditors. Our liabilities in Joliet are small. We are not prepared to make any detailed statement."

No other firms here will be affected by the failure. They had no stock manufactured ahead, so that it will not affect the trade or paralyze the market. Manufacturers here say that prices are down to cost, that rods cost $45 a ton on the cars in Joliet, and that manufactured barb wire sells for three cents a pound.

It is rumored that the New Haven Wire Company and E. S. Wheeler & Co. will start up again. All the members of Kraft, Gross & Co. are sound financially, and though it will wipe out their present corporation it is said they will resume after a settlement.

Heavy Suits Against the Woonsocket Rubber Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—An attachment for $800,000 was yesterday placed upon the mills and property of the Woonsocket Rubber Company by Thomas John Sherman Green of New York. The attachment is the last of three that have been issued within twenty days by the same person and the company's property in New York, Boston, and this State is now under the care of the Sheriffs. Aug. 16 Green obtained an attachment against the property owned by the company in New York in a suit to recover $222,280, alleged to be due on 200,000 pounds of rubber sold to the concern. The attachment will prevent the shipping of rubber and the sending out of made up goods, but it is not likely that it will interfere with the running of the works. The defense of the Woonsocket Company is breach of contract.

Failure in the Jewelry Trade.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—Robert Barton, manufacturing jeweler, has called a meeting of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $100,000, of which about half is secured. The indebtedness is held by dealers in jewelry supplies in New York and this city and by banks and persons who loan money. An effort will be made to secure an extension.

E. S. Wheeler & Co. Cause Another Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—F. C. Davenport, dealer in metals, embarrassed in his dealings with E. L. Wheeler & Co. of New Haven Conn., has made a voluntary assignment to A. E. Dennison of Boston. It is thought his liabilities will be about $100,000.

A Receiver for the New Haven Wire Company.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—The New Haven Wire Company, which is jointly in-

E. S. Wheeler & Co. failure, was today placed in the hands of a receiver on the motion of the officers. The mills are closed.

Extensive Lumber Failure in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—Executions aggregating $40,000 were issued today against McFall, Hetzell & Co., extensive lumber dealers of this city. The assets are not known.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fires in Theatres.

The different accounts of the fire horror in the Exeter Theatre agree in this, that the great loss of life was caused by the blocking of the stairway, which, it appears, ran down at right angles. The rush of people was precipitated at each turn against a solid wall, and banks of bodies were quickly formed, whereas had the turns been properly curved or had the staircase been a straight one there would have been no obstacle to the down-pouring tide of human beings. The architectural crime of making a death-trap out of a means of egress was what occasioned the great loss of life at the Brooklyn Theatre, and also at the burning of the Opera Comique in Paris.

There are seventeen theatres in Chicago, some with stairways so arranged as to afford every facility for escape to a panic-stricken crowd; others, with rectangular landings where in the event of a fire hundreds from the galleries would be crushed to death. The municipal authorities could concern themselves with no better work than to see that immediate changes are made in the construction of stairways where the safety of the public is sacrificed to economy of space. It would require at most but a little outlay of energy to make the turns of the descent curved instead of square.

In this day of scientific appliances there is no reason why the danger of disasters like that at Exeter should not be reduced to a minimum. It is expected that English people should be slow to take advantage of recent inventions, but the same excuse cannot be pleaded for Americans. All theatres should be fireproof, so that a blaze could not extend beyond the apartment in which it is kindled. Fire-proof paint, which is now used in some English theatres, should be substituted for the oily stuff that feeds the rage of the flames. Flaring gas jets should be prohibited in the dressing-rooms, and glass-covered electric lights substituted. Finally, the spaces behind the scenes should be kept cleanly, and not made a repository for the dirt, and rags, and scraps of the whole building. Capt. Shaw of the London Fire Department, who visited Exeter, says that the fire spread with such rapidity, owing to the abundance of inflammable material, "that no help from the outside would have done any good."

Another lesson to be learned from this appalling horror is that exits prepared for emergencies should always be in condition to be used. The report of the Exeter fire in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday says that nearly all those in the pit and stalls would have escaped "had not one of the emergency exits from the pit, constructed to open outwards, been fastened by a bar on the inside. Against this obstruction the people threw themselves impetuously until the doors were wrenched off their hinges." It is no uncommon thing in Chicago theatres to see exits that are firmly barred so that they could not be used at a moment's notice, and to see other means of escape so barricaded by obstructions that in an emergency they would be practically useless.

Cappa's Band Concert Last Night.

Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, which appeared at Central Music-Hall last night, plays with spirit not always tempered by discretion—in fact, it is at times almost insufferably noisy for a hall. In the open air the effect of the same things would be much more satisfactory. The "Tell" overture, though a favorit selection for such military bands as are capable of coping with the difficulties which it offers, is not and never can be an entire success artistically when given with flutes, reeds, and brasses alone. It must of necessity always be lacking in that refinement which strings would impart. A much more satisfactory selection was the Second Rhapsody of Liszt, which was done well, barring an exaggerated slowness of tempo in the first part. In this number the clarionets approached nearer to real delicacy and refinement of tone than in any other, and some of their sonorous passages in the lower register were powerfully effective. There is, however, plenty of room yet for the cultivation of the pianissimo, and greater attention to this point would enhance the artistic quality of the band's performance. The limit is by no means reached as yet. Mr. Rogers, the cornet soloist, has plenty of technique. In florid passage work, runs, arpeggios, and anything of which agility is the principal requisit, he is quite at home. His tone, too, is generally good, though occasionally too noisy.

Miss Pierse in the Inflammatus was overweighted by the accompaniment, which almost drowned her voice, particularly in the lovely melodic phrases of the "Fac me cruce custoderi." In her encore ballad she showed to better advantage. Mr. Glosse, the pianist, is a clever player with considerable technical facility. Some of his pianissimo playing was especially delightful.

The Bond Benefit.

The theatrical people in town are anxious to make a success of the benefit to be given at Hooley's tomorrow for the widow of Mr. H. A. Bond, the machinist of Hooley's, who was accidentally killed on the stage while in the performance of his duties last Saturday night. The program will consist of the second act of "A Rag Baby," selections from "Evangeline," a song by Miss Lillian Elma, songs by the Excelsior Quartet, and the last act of "Starlight" by the Jarbeau company. Leading professional people have taken the boxes at generous prices. Mr. Bond's death was particularly sad, as he fell from the "flies" and was killed in the presence of his wife and children.

Foyer Gossip.

The Florence company yesterday gave two performances of "Dombey and Son" at McVicker's, Mr. Florence, of course, assuming the rôle of Capt. Cuttle, which he does so amiably.

In "From Sire to Son," which is billed at the Academy, Mr. Milton Nobles has a melodrama of the stamp of those in which he has figured for years. The idea of heredity on which it is based is rather far-fetched, but the broad comical scenes which are interspersed through the piece seemingly entertain the patrons of this sort of composition.

A large crowd at the Chicago Opera-House witnessed Mr. Keene's well-known portrayal of Richard III., which was much the same as in former years; more moderate in treatment, but not different in conception. His is the villanous Prince of the traditional school, not the princely villain which modern crit cism would make him. The actor faltered less than in "Hamlet," and he delivered the grim humor with that gusto which pleases his admirers. His support was, on the whole, very fair. Mr. Arthur Elliott's elocution was particularly judicious in speaking the lines of King Henry.

MURDER OF THE REV. MR. HADDOCK.

Retrial Begun of the First of the Nine Defendants in the Sioux City Case.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The trial of Fred Munchrath Jr., who is jointly indicted with eight other men for the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock, began in the District Court this morning. The other defendants were John Arensdorf, Henry Sherman, Sylvester Granda, Paul Leader, George Triber, Louis Plath, Henry Peters, H. L. Leavitt, and Albert Koschinski, alias "Bismarck." Arensdorf, Sherman, Leader, and Granda are under arrest and at liberty under bonds. Triber, Plath, and Peters are fugitives and their whereabouts unknown. Leavitt and "Bismarck" have turned informers and are in Sioux City at the service of the State. Arensdorf was tried at the February term of court and the jury disagreed. The defendants having demanded separate trial the State elected to try Munchrath.

When Munchrath's case was called this morning the court-room was only partly filled with spectators. This lack of public interest is in striking contrast with that shown at the trial of Arensdorf, when the court-house was packed from day to day. There has been no change in the legal counsel for either side. There was nothing in today's proceedings of a sensational or unusual character. The whole day was consumed with the examination of jurors. The regular panel consisted of eighteen jurors, and a special venire had been issued to the Sheriff for seventy jurors. Twenty-eight jurors in all were examined, the regular panel having been exhausted by the middle of the afternoon session. Although at the adjournment the jury box was full of jurors to whom all exception had been overruled it cannot be said that a single one will be accepted, since the State by law has ten peremptory challenges and the defense twenty. The State today exercised five peremptory challenges and the defense eight. There is much criticism here of the special venire drawn by the Sheriff. It includes a number of saloonkeepers. It was at the saloon of one of them—John Holdenreid—that the alleged conspirators held the meetings where the plots were hatched, as it is claimed, that resulted in the murder of Dr. Haddock.

Progress in Volapuk.

The adherents of Volapük, the international language, have just held a congress at Munich, presided over by Prof. Kirchhoff of the University of Halle. It was decided to use the home spelling for proper names, to drop the ceremonial from you (employing thou in the singular), and to make some few simplifications in spelling and grammar. The most important action was the establishment of a Volapük academy, to whom all future grammatical and lexicographical difficulties shall be submitted. Eighteen academicians were elected, representing Germany, Hungary, Austria, Holland, Russia, Sweden, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Asia Minor, England, and North America. The American representative is Mr. Charles E. Sprague of New York.

What Paris Eats and Drinks.

According to official statistics Paris last year consumed 4,000,000 eggs. It also drank 87,560,000 gallons of wine, 3,217,000 gallons of spirits and liquors, and something over 12,000,000 gallons of cider and beer.

THE INDICATIONS FOR TODAY.

It Should Be Warmer and Fair in Chicago, with Light Variable Winds.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—1 a.m.—Indications: For Indiana, Illinois, and Lower Michigan, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh, variable winds, shifting to southeasterly.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh southerly winds.

For Missouri and Iowa, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

For Minnesota, Eastern and Central Dakota, warmer, fair weather, followed by local rains, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

For Kansas and Nebraska, threatening weather, with rain preceded in eastern portions by fair weather, rising temperature, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	29.62	74	S. W.	Fair	.02
Washington, D. C.	29.92	74	Calm	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	29.92	82	Calm	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	29.86	72	N. W.	Clear	.16
Buffalo, N. Y.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE PRESENT PASSENGER WAR TO COME TO AN END SEPT. 18.

An Agreement Arrived At Yesterday by the Various Southwestern Roads Interested—The Managers Adjust All Differences—Discussing Central Traffic Association Affairs—A Conclusion Regarding Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota Traffic.

The Kansas City passenger rate war will be of but short duration. At a meeting of the General Managers of the various Western roads it was agreed that at 11 o'clock p. m. Sept. 18 the former rates should be restored by all lines. The reason rates are not to be restored before that is that the new Inter-State Commerce law compels the roads to give ten days' notice of an advance. Until that time, therefore, the present low rates will remain in effect, and the public will no doubt take full advantage of the opportunity to travel cheaply between Chicago and the Missouri River. The increased traffic of the roads during that period will no doubt make up in a great measure for the low rates. Before coming to an agreement the managers indulged in a lively and animated discussion, and had it not been for the fact that none of the roads were desirous of doing the business at the low rates inaugurated by the Wabash at the start and their fear that if continued the rates to St. Louis and all points west of the Mississippi would become still more seriously demoralized an understanding would not have been reached. The Alton people felt sorely aggrieved on account of the course pursued by their competitors, and did not think the mistake made by a subordinate official in their passenger department was sufficient cause for commencing a passenger-rate war. They said they would use this matter as a precedent, and if they found any of their competitors violating the agreement hereafter they would not deal as leniently with them as heretofore. The Wabash people claimed that it was none of their business how the violation of the harvest-excursion rate agreement was brought about. The Alton was responsible for the action of its agents, and all they had to consider was that the agreement was violated and resulted in serious cutting of the agreed rates.

The Wabash and other competitors of the Alton declared their readiness to restore rates provided the causes which brought on the war were removed. It was then agreed that the tickets purchased by the Wabash and Burlington for the purpose of testing the rates be redeemed at full tariff rates, and the Alton also agreed to redeem all irregular harvest-excursion tickets now in the hands of scalpers or outsiders. In order to secure uniformity on the part of the roads in the various roads during the ten days the low rates will be in effect an agreement was made between all the lines in the Western States Passenger Association, including the Wabash Railway, that the following rates and fares are to be in effect until 11 p. m. Sept. 18, 1887—viz.:

Between—	Chicago.	St. Louis
Kansas City, Mo	$6.00	$4.00
Leavenworth, Kas	6.00	4.50
Atchison, Kas	6.00	4.75
St. Joseph, Mo	6.00	5.00

Intermediate points on direct routes between the above points are not to be higher. Those rates are authorized to be used as the basing rates in both directions on any business ticketed via Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, or St. Joseph. Between Chicago and Colorado points and all points west thereof via Council Bluffs and Pacific Junction the through rates will be made the same as via Kansas City on above basis. Via St. Paul to and from points in Montana and west thereof, common to both St. Paul and Missouri River gateways, the rates will be the same as via Kansas City. Between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Pacific Junction, and all points in Nebraska via Council Bluffs or Pacific Junction no reduction will be made from regular full tariff rates. All tickets sold at the reduced rates shall be limited to continuous passage over these lines within scheduled time. Connections of these lines are authorized to use these rates as basing rates subject to foregoing conditions and to the further provision that they are to expire at 11 p. m. Sept. 18, from which time regular tariff rates must be restored without further notification. Connecting lines availing themselves of this authority should so notify the Chairman of the Western Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The cut rate between Chicago and Kansas City, of which the trunk lines have as yet taken no formal notice, is beginning to have its effect upon local travel. Today the scalpers' offices did a very good business, the saving of $5 to $10 on the trip West proving an inducement which intending travelers are not slow to appreciate. The general opinion on the street was that the trunk lines would not take advantage of the cut until the first of next month, and in the meantime the scalpers will reap a rich harvest on all busines west of Chicago.

"The cut will, without a doubt, extend to the Northwest," said G. G. Lansing, the Broadway ticket broker, "and the indications are that a reduction of rates may also be looked for from St. Louis. It looks as though the Wabash would cut the rate shortly. I know that telegrams have already passed between here and St. Louis in reference to the matter."

An official in the trunk line commission said that the committee had not taken any action regarding the cut. They might hold a meeting before Monday, but they did not they would hardly do so the coming week. He did not think the cut would affect travel from New York, as people going West would buy tickets to Chicago and take advantage of the cut there.

A reporter called at five trunk-line offices and made inquiries regarding the rate to Omaha. In every instance the full rate was quoted to him. Not one of the agents would consent to show him the way of saving $6 in his proposed trip West.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash Western, and the Chicago & Alton roads are selling tickets to Chicago to be brought about by the Rock Island making that rate yesterday from Kansas City to Chicago.

An Agreement Reached.

The meeting of the General Managers of the various roads interested in the Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota freight traffic reconvened at Chairman Faithorn's office at 9:30 yesterday morning for the further consideration of the proposed agreement to govern the traffic of the Northwestern lines. After making some unimportant changes in the agreement submitted by Chairman Faithorn it was unanimously adopted, to take effect Sept. 15, subject to ninety days' notice of withdrawal. In a general way the agreement provides that the rates on all traffic to and from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota east of the Missouri River shall be placed on record in the office of the Chairman, and certain rules are provided under which changes are to be made. Under the old agreement the Chairman could not control local rates, and consequently complications continually arose regarding the maintenance of rates to and from competitive points. The new arrangements, it is believed, will obviate further trouble in that respect. During the afternoon a general discussion of subjects included in the traffic of the Western and Northwestern Associations took place, but no definit action was taken. The meeting will reconvene this morning at 9:30 for the further consideration of those subjects, the most important of which is in regard to the trouble between the various roads about soft-lumber rates. The principal object sought by the railroads in making the new agreement is to secure on the paper of all a full mileage rates of the other roads, thereby preventing misunderstanding of the situation actually prevailing regarding rates at any point or upon any class of traffic.

Discussing Central Traffic Association Affairs.

The General Managers and other general officers of the roads in the Central Traffic Association met yesterday at Chairman Blanchard's office for the purpose of regulating freight and passenger affairs, and to stop if possible the serious demoralization in export rates. The troubles regarding export rates were first considered, and a lengthy discussion ensued, but owing to the difference of opinion a result could not be reached. There was also a lengthy discussion regarding the sale of mileage tickets. The fact that some roads were selling 1,000-mile tickets for $20 and others 2,000-mile tickets for $40 in violation of the agreement that the rate for 1,000-mile tickets should be $25, it was claimed, would lead to serious complications. No result was reached, but the opinion that mileage-tickets will be reduced to $20 and a reduction made in the regular passenger fare to two and one-half cents per mile. It was argued that a rate of three cents per mile for regular fare on Eastern roads was too high; two and one-half cents per mile was sufficient.

It was agreed to refer all subjects to be considered to special committees who should meet at once and submit to the meeting today plans for the settlement of those questions. The Freight Committee, consisting of C. S. Wight, J. J. Fletcher, A. H. McLeod, S. B. Knight, A. B. Hough, G. J. Grammer, H. D. Gould, W. H. McDoel, William Duncan, W. A. Carpenter, D. F. McCabe, N. J. Page, R. M. Fraser, H. W. Hibbard, H. C. Diehl, H. C. Parker, A. Mackay, and R. W. Geiger, will consider the following subjects: Competition of lake and rail with all rail rates; rule for issuing commodity tariffs in cases where vote is not unanimous; statistical information; rates on property carried in refrigerator cars; rates and divisions on transcontinental freight to local points; rates on domestic and export; rates from points south of the Ohio River, such as St. Louis rates to Memphis; incorrect weights on live-stock; return passes, account live-stock; shall commodity tariffs between strictly local points be voted on, and how and by whom; payments of cartage and switching at points in competition with roads not members of the association; how far joint tariffs may be advantageously issued by the office of the Chairman; rule for charging eggs at actual weights; changing percentage basis of junction points; can classification procedure be improved, and how?

A special committee, consisting of James McCrea, Chairman; J. B. Mulliken, H. B. Ledyard, W. W. Peabody, G. M. Beach, John Newell, M. E. Ingalls, John B. Carson, George L. Bradbury, and A. H. McLeod, was appointed to consider the following subjects: Mileage tickets; reductions in passenger fares; excursion passenger rates; assessments C., H., V. & T. R. R. for expenses; contributions to redemption passenger fund; Mr. Henderson's claim for readjustment in joint agency expenses; what can be done to increase the efficiency of the association by new membership and putting both departments in the association.

A committee consisting of John Newell, Chairman, D. S. Gray, M. E. Ingalls, G. M. Beach, H. B. Ledyard, J. H. Stewart, and O. J. Grammer was charged with the consideration of the following subjects: Export freight rates; admission of the Wabash Western as a Chicago line; transfer of bulk grain at Chicago from car to car under the Illinois law.

During the afternoon General Freight Agent E. P. Ripley of the Burlington, in behalf of the Illinois roads, made an argument why the Central Traffic Association should advance the rates on the first four classes of freight (merchandise). He claimed that the low rates on those classes forced the Illinois roads to make inter-State rates unproportionally lower than State rates, which was the cause for the attempt of Illinois merchants and shippers clamoring for a reduction in the State tariff rates. Unless this matter, Mr. Ripley said, was rectified by the Eastern roads the Illinois roads would be subjected to serious loss. After some discussion it was agreed to add the following men to the classification committee, which meets at Niagara Falls Sept. 13, with a view of securing the desired change in rates when the classifications are revised: D. T. McCabe, H. J. Page, Edgar Hill, H. W. Hibbard, and H. M. Gould.

Eastern Passenger Affairs.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association held a special meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific, which was fully attended. A resolution was adopted making this the regular monthly meeting for September. A committee was appointed to prepare a special form of contract for a ticket to be used for winter tourist business, to be submitted as a recommendation to the National Association at its meeting in St. Paul. Considerable discussion ensued regarding the use of the reduced $6 rate made by the Western roads from Chicago and other points to Missouri River points, and it was agreed not to use that rate as a basing rate for the present. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the sale of mileage tickets. The action of some roads in making the rate for 1,000-mile tickets $20 and others in adhering to the $25 rate for selling 2,000-mile tickets for $40, it was claimed was contrary to the agreement. The opinion was expressed that all lines should adhere to the $25 rate. It being found impossible to come to an agreement the matter was referred to the General Managers.

The Chicago & Evansville were given permission to run an excursion to Chattanooga from points within 150 miles from those points at one and one-third fare for the round trip added to the rates from Cincinnati or Louisville. The meeting will convene again at 9 o'clock this morning.

Earnings and Expenses of the Burlington.

The earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for July and the seven months ending July 31 compared with corresponding periods in 1886 were as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Expenses	Net earnings.
July, 1886	$ 2,330,741	$1,161,787	$1,168,954
July, 1887	2,167,018	1,197,327	970,473
Increase			
Decrease	$ 163,989	$ 35,540	$ 198,480
Seven mont's ending July 31, 1886	$13,854,099	$7,841,012	$6,013,087
Seven mont's ending July 31, 1887	15,443,907	8,478,454	6,965,452
Increase	$ 1,589,807	$ 637,441	$ 952,365

The Wisconsin Central Strike.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The situation in regard to the strike of Wisconsin Central brakemen remains the same as it has been since last Saturday. From ten to thirty five of the strikers may be seen about the depots and yards at all times of the day and late into the night, but there has not been a particle of violence offered. It is the intention to be impressed by railroad officials that an attempt would be made to prevent a freight-train from going out at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and half a dozen Deputy Sheriffs and policemen were sent to the yard, but there was no attempt to interfere with the train. The most they have done is to persuade men not to go to work. The freight business of the company has been delayed but little, as several extra crews have been sent out every day, conductors taking the place of regular brakemen. The general impression here is that the strike was ill-advised. It does not appear even to have the support of many of those who have quit work, they having done so not because they thought they had any real grievance but simply in deference to the wishes of some of their fellow-workmen. The men have not been properly organized for action. They had a grievance, and unless complications arise by which others besides brakemen are led into it it must fail.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The strike among the brakemen of the Wisconsin Central Railway has come to an ignominious end. The men were discharged as soon as they refused to work when ordered, and now they are trying, generally, in vain, to obtain places. Crews are imported from Chicago last night, and today trains are running as usual. No further trouble is anticipated.

Rates to the Grand Army Encampment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The General Passenger Agents of the Kansas roads held a holiday session in this city today. The principal question considered was the rate of one cent per mile to the St. Louis Grand Army encampment made by the Rock Island. After a long discussion it was agreed to make this rate from all points where the Rock Island competes with other roads, while at other points the rate will be as originally fixed—one fare for the round trip.

General Notes.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé has purchased the terminal interest of the St. Joseph & Grand Island in St. Joseph for $120,000.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the month of August, 1887, were $1,256,-[illegible] against $1,336,327 in 1886, an increase of $20,743.

Eight car-loads of grading outfit left Laredo yesterday for Saltillo to commence work on the gap between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi on the Mexican National Railroad, which will without doubt be completed to the City of Mexico within twelve months.

Gen. Rinaker, Chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, said it would be several weeks before the commission could render an opinion on the Chatsworth disaster. There was some testimony yet to be obtained, and a transcription of the whole testimony to be made. This would then be carefully examined before an opinion was rendered. The testimony will probably be printed for distribution.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, when it was decided to bring suit against the Michigan Central Company for not complying with the law which requires that hopper scales shall be provided for weighing grain in the cars. The ground of complaint against the Ohio & Mississippi that the railroad refuses to carry ties belonging to the complainant to junctions with other railroads the commission decided that the refusal of the Ohio & Mississippi to deliver the ties at the junctions it was guilty of a violation of the statute. The commission now goes to Fairbury to examine the lines from Streator to Fairbury, which are said to be in bad condition.

Worms That Eat Steel Rails.

The existence has just been discovered of a detestable microbe which feeds upon iron with as much gluttony as the phylloxera upon the vine. Some time ago the greatest consternation existed among the engineers employed on the railway at Hagen by the accidents occurring always at the same place, proving that some terrible defect must exist either in the material or the construction of the rails. The German Government ordered an inquiry to be made, and a commission of surveillance to be formed for the purpose of maintaining constant watch at the spot where the accidents—one of them attended with loss of life—had occurred. It was not, however, until after six months had elapsed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as if by acid, to the extent of 100 yards. The rail was taken up and broken, and it was literally hollowed out by a thin gray worm, to which the qualification of "railoverous" was assigned, and by which name it is to be classed in natural history. The worm is said to be two centimetres in length and of the size of the prong of a silver fork in circumference. It is of a light gray color, and on the head carries two little glands filled with a corrosive secretion which is ejected every ten minutes upon the iron. This liquid renders the iron soft and spongy, and of the color of rust, and it is then greedily devoured by the insect. "There is no exaggeration," says the official report of the commission, "in the assertion that this creature, for its kind, is one of the most voracious, for it has devoured thirty-six kilograms of rail in a fortnight."—*Colo gne Gazette.*

The Crucifixion.

The favor with which the great illustration of "Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion" has been met by the public of Chicago has been most gratifying. It is a remarkable work and one that the city should be proud of. Since yesterday at noon the attendance has reached the large number of 3,000. This is as was predicted. The panorama is a pronounced success and it is a permanent one.

A Wonder.

The perfect workmanship and high quality of the new White-Caps, Cross-Country, and Latest English Cigarettes. Sold by all first-class dealers. Kinney Tobacco Company, New York.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

HEAVY FINES AGAINST STEAMERS FOR CARRYING PASSENGERS.

Inspector Robinson Arouses the Indignation of Masters of Freight Boats by Fining Them for Carrying Their Families—The Captain of a Chicago Schooner Assaulted by Robbers—No Change in Freights—General Nautical Notes.

Supervising Inspector Robinson of Buffalo is getting himself strongly disliked by fining steamboats for trivial offenses. There has been a law for ever so many years that prohibits freight steamers from carrying passengers, but no Government officer on the lakes has ever enforced it to the strictest sense. Owners of freight steamers have been in the habit of taking their families and a few friends for a pleasure trip once or twice during the summer, but as no passage money is charged they had no idea that in doing so they were violating any law. Inspector Robinson, however, compiled a list of steamers that had carried persons other than their crews, and imposed fines of $500 against each. Captains who had simply taken their wives along for a trip were informed that it would cost them $500. Appeals have been taken from his decision. Inspector Robinson also threatened masters of sailing vessels with a like penalty, but he overgreached himself, for the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to an inquiry, telegraphed yesterday that there is no law to prevent sailing vessels from carrying passengers even when the vessel is towed by a steamer. Some of the steamboat owners who have been fined threaten to retaliate by informing the Government that Inspector Robinson is violating the rules of his office by making out adjustment papers for insurance companies. Several copies of recent adjustments made by him have been obtained and will be forwarded to Washington.

Drift from the Docks.

The passenger prop Puritan did not come over from St. Joe last night, her master wisely concluding to remain in the harbor there until the sea went down.

The new steambarge R. P. Fitzgerald arrived here yesterday to load grain. Although she is modeled after the Ely some persons think the Eddy is the best-looking boat.

Lake street bridge was badly smashed last evening by the schr Morning Star, which had her jibboom carried away. The schrs Radical, Windsor, and Minerva also lost their jibbooms by collision yesterday.

A brisk northwest blow prevailed throughout yesterday. There were no mishaps in this vicinity, but a telegram to Davidson & Holmes reported the schr L. B. Shepard at Manistee with her foremast gone.

Yesterday a sailor who had been at work on the schr Helen Pratt demanded his pay. On being refused he dealt Capt. Clark a powerful blow in the face, completely closing the latter an eye. They clinched, rolled about the decks, and were separated by officers, who took both to the station.

Last fall the schr Elgin went ashore on Manitoulin Island and was released by the steambarges Burlington, owner of the Elgin, and Edgar Elgin, offer to pay the steambarge $300 for her services, but the owners demanded more, and have libeled the Elgin for $4,000. The courts will determine how much the job was worth.

The demand for grain-carrying capacity continued active, although rates were Georgian Bay fell off. To Buffalo rates were steady at 4½ cents on wheat and 4 cents on corn. Offerings were fair. Charters: To Buffalo—H. J. Jewett, corn, oats; Chicago, L. F. Fitzgerald, David Vance, T. W. Palmer, corn. To Lake—Wissahickon, corn, flaxseed. To Georgian Bay—Little Cooper, E. J. McVea, Havana, oats.

Capt. Swanson of the schr T. Y. Avery is hovering between life and death at the County Hospital. His vessel was lying in Stetson's slip, and he started to go aboard of her late at night, in passing through a lumber yard three men sprang from behind a pile of lumber and dealt him a blow on the head. He screamed for help, and fell senseless. The assailants escaped. Robbery is supposed to have prompted the assault, although nothing was taken. The Captain had a large sum of money in his pocket.

Around the Lakes.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The schr Monticello was towed to Manitowoc today to go into dry-dock. Capt. Ole Groh has bought the wrecked scow Blue Bell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—No boats were on the market and a fair amount of coal was offered. The S. C. Hall and Sam Flint will get $1.90 to Chicago, and the D. G. Fort $1.15 to Milwaukee. Canal freights were unsteady and on the decline. Wheat was shipped at 3½ cents and corn at 3¼ and 3¾ cents.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—There was a strong demand today for Ashland tonnage at $2.40, Marquette at $2, and $1.65 from Escanaba. Coal rates continue to be $1 to Milwaukee and $1.15 to Chicago. Charters: Coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, 80 cents; H. P. Baldwin, coal, Toledo to Escanaba, at 75 cents; Mears, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at $1; Montgomery, coal, Cleveland to Racine, at $1; St. Lawrence, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, at $2. More tonnage was wanted for both coal and ore than was offered.

Vessel Movements.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Averell.

Racine—Arrived—Morey, Kewaunee.

Ashland—Cleared—Farwell, Rutter, Chisholm, Cobb, China, Nyack.

South Chicago—Arrived—J. H. Owen, Cuyahoga, Mary Lyon. Sailed—J. H. Owen.

Kewaunee—Arrived—Alice M. Gill, Burroughs. Cleared—Burroughs, Industry, Mollie, Christiana.

Owen Sound—Arrived—Frances Smith, City of Chicago. Sailed—Alberta, Port Arthur; Pacific, Rhoda Site, Maria.

St. Ignace—Arrived—City of Alpena, Chenango. W. P. Thew. Sailed—City of Alpena. Strong northwest wind: cloudy.

Muskegon—Cleared—Ida M. Torrent, City of New York, and City of Grand Haven, Chicago; Frank Miner, Highland Park.

Pentwater—Arrived—Ellen Stephenson, Sardinia, Caledonia, Ellen. Sailed—Julia Larson. Wind northeast, light.

Washburn—Arrived—Japan, Peerless, China. Cleared—Japan and Peerless, Duluth; China, Buffalo. City of Traverse, Chicago, lumber and lath.

Milwaukee—The steam-barge Nahant loads barley for Buffalo at 4 cents. Arrived—W. M. Drake, City of Cleveland, Thomas Quayle, Nashua, Sawyer, Parsons.

Ludington—Arrived—Melleta, Ralph Campbell, Elva. Sailed—Mars, Mercury, M. E. Cook, Conneaut, Jessie Phillips, Abbie, Graham Bros., Tennie and Laura.

Port Dalhousie—Passed up—J. Gaskin, Charlotte to Fort William, coal. Down—Lake Ontario, Chicago to Montreal, corn; Manzanilla, Chicago to Kingston, wheat. Wind, light, variable.

Ashtabula—Arrived—Robert Wallace, F. S. Christie, Henry A. Kent, San Diego, David Wallace, J. Godfrey, John Martin, David W. Rust. Cleared—D. K. Firsker, Hanna, Genesee, Escanaba, Bessie. **Escanaba** — Arrived — Massachusetts, M. B. Grover, Ganges. Sailed — Massachusetts, M. B. Grover, W. L. Moore, Canton, J. H. Merrill, F. W. Barker, Monguagon, Ganges, Southwest. Wind northwest, fresh; cloudy.

Alpena—Gale from northwest. In harbor for shelter—Keystone, Keystone, Arctic, Ira H. Owen, consort, bound up, and several others too far off to be distinguished. Arrived—C. E. Wyman. Cleared—J. L. McLaren, Chicago.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Muskegon, Andy Johnson, Depere. Cleared—Muskegon, sundries, Chicago; Depere, sundries, Green Bay; Pulaski, light, Ashtabula. Sailed—Australia, outwing, wood. Milwaukee. Weather clear, wind west.

Frankfort—Northwest gale, with heavy sea. Sheltered—Napoleon, A. B. C. F. M., Experiment, Lydia Roesser, Joseph Duvall, A. O. Fitzgerald. The Sanford started for Manistee, but was forced to return. Sailed—Lawrence, J. Dewar, C. Amsden.

Cheboygan—Several vessels are in the harbor, among them the bicketeer, George Howe, Mysootis, Norris, Saginaw, Michigan, Crawford, Avery, Mantawan and tow. A gale from the west has prevailed since last night. Arrived—Fairmount, Sarnia.

Sand Beach—A heavy northwest gale is blowing tonight. In for shelter—City of Concord and one, Crusader and three, Nipigon and three, Waldo Avery and one. Arrived—Two, Norwich and one, Pomeroy, Mediterranean, J. V. Taylor, Fred Kelly and consort, Roanoke.

Sheboygan—Windbound—Pride, Una, E. L. Nelson. Arrived—P. Sawyer, Hartford, Christiana. Sailed—Bradley, Chicago; H. Fisher and Laura Miller, Manitowoc; Jennie Freeman, Jennie Peterson, Whitehall; O. Olson, Milwaukee. P. Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay. Wind southeast, light.

Whitehall—Wind-bound—Celt, Condor, Chapman. Fleet of vessels cleared on the Chesapeake and will probably get out during the night: Myrtle, Jones, India, Pilot, Alert. In port—Kate Howard, Mary Ladwig, Active, Belle Laura, Jason Parker, Nellie Hammond, Daisy, Arrow. Clear; wind north, fresh.

Duluth—Arrived—W. H. Stevens, Dominion, Augusta, Japan, Ontario, Jim Sheriff. Cleared—Colorado, Buffalo, wheat; Japan, Buffalo, merchandise; Dominion and Augusta, Kingston, wheat; Roanoke, Nernia, Campau, Collingwood, barley; Ontario, Buffalo, wheat, merchandise; Fayette Brown, Ashland, light.

Mackinaw City—Down—Chenango and consort all a m; Russell Sage, 12 m.; Matawan, Iron Chief and consort, Canada, 1 p. m.; Ohio, 3; Oscar Townsend and consort, 4. Up—Nebraska, 2:40 p. m. Nothing up today. In harbor—Nevada and consort, St. Louis and consorts, Dove, Lizzie A. Law, Arthur, and several others. There are seven vessels under St. Helens. Heavy northwest gale.

Grand Haven—Cleared—City of Ludington. Arrived for shelter—Thomas R. Scott, T. W. Snook, Michael Groh, Fred Kelley, C. L. Peck, City of Green Bay, Hunter Savidge, Wolverine, Henry Cowles, J. H. Johnson. There is a schooner reported ashore at Muskegon. One is only discernible from here. It has been blowing a gale from the north and northwest all day, but is moderating some now.

Cleveland—Arrived—James Fisk, Chauncey Hurlbut, Hecla, A. Folsom, Oil Cook, Melvin L. Bacon, A. Boody, Plymouth, Nelson Bloom, Mattie C. Bell. Cleared—James Fisk, Duluth, merchandise; Sarah Moore, Buffalo, light; J. H. Outhwaite, Marquette, light; H. A. Tuttle, West Superior, coal; Maria Martin, Milwaukee, coal; K. B. Williams and H. J. Webb, Marquette, coal; Nelson Bloom, Milwaukee, coal.

Port Huron—Up—Favorite and consort, Fred Kelly and consort, 10 p. m.; Russia, 11; Conestoga, 4 a. m.; Nipigon, Ashland, 6; Avery, H. A. Hawgood, 8; Iron Age and consort, 10; Oneko 11; Walter Frost, N. H. Ketcham, 2 p. m.; Continental and consort, 3; Northerner, Commodore, 4; Republic and consorts, 5. Down—George Spencer and consort, Colonial and consort, C. H. Green and consort, 10 p. m.; Westover, 2 a. m.; Buffalo, 3; Justice Fields and barges, 5; J. B. Prentiss and consorts, 10; Mary L. Breis, 1 p. m.; Wisconsin, 3; Scotia, C. C. Barnes, 5; Salina and barges, Alpena and consorts, 6; Tioga, Spencer, William Shupe, A. J. Rogers, S. V. Swain and consort, Fayette Brown, 8. Wind northeast; fresh.

Port Colborne—Passed down—Manzanilla, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; St. Paul, Chicago to Ogdensburg, sunds. Up—Willis Keller, Charlotte to Detroit, coal; Clinton and consort, Kingston to Detroit, coal. Clinton and consort, Kingston to Detroit, coal. The wind has been blowing a gale from the southwest all last night and today. This afternoon it shifted to northwest and is still blowing; noon it shifted to northwest and is still blowing strong. In harbor tonight—Willie Keller, Clinton and consort.

Buffalo—Arrived—Clarion, Clyde, C. J. Kershaw. D. G. Fort. Cleared—For Chicago—Syracuse, cement; Portage, mdse; Juniata, cement; Clyde, coal. For Duluth—James Fisk, cement, railroad iron; Willis Keller, mdse. For Marquette—Otsego, coal. For Milwaukee—W. M. Egan, C. J. Kershaw, W. W. Steward, D. G. Fort, Emma E. Tyson, coal. For Ashland—P. S. Marsh, coal. For Escanaba—Montana, coal. For Hancock—W. S. Crosthwaite, coal.

Manistee—Arrived—Rand, Joys. Sailed—Allmendinger, J. H. Shrigley, M. Marshall, Charles Potts, N. Torrent, Ida E. J. Whalers, Ottawa, H. Howlet, Emeline L. A. Simpson, T. Moss, Levi Grant, City of Toledo, Lavinda, G. W. Naghton, A. L. Potter, J. H. Hall, I. Rock. The schr I. Lawson arrived with her staysail split and the schr L. B. Shepard with her jib and staysail torn and foremast and foremasthead gone. She will get a new foremast here.

Detroit—Up last night—Iron Age, Conestoga, Waldo Avery and consort. Down—W. A. Haskell, Siberia and consorts, Fred Mercur, Lehigh, Recla, Siberia and consort, Roumania and consort. Up today—Oneko, W. L. Frost, Iron King, Continental and consorts, V. H. Ketcham, Commodore, Republic and consort, Bessemer and consort, George Burnham and barges. Down—George Spencer and consort, Hattie Wescott and consort, Colonial and consort, C. H. Green and consorts, Sparta and consort, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Westover, Osceola, Cowie and barres. Wind west, fresh; clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—Minerva, Muskegon; Windsor, Ford River; Charles Raab, Traverse Bay; J. C. Bauer, Frenise Bay; Starke, Traverse Bay; Mary B. Hale, Drummond's Island; David Macy, Grand Haven; Success, Marinette; L. M. Mason, Muskegon; Charles Crawford, Snow Island; Otter, Traverse Bay; Guide, Pierport; Supply, Ahnapee; Phenix, Masonville; Ada Medora, Muskegon; Wisconsin, Muskegon; Menominee, Menominee; Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; C. J. Smith, Muskegon; Evaline, Muskegon; Myrtle, White Lake; C. Michelson, Muskegon; Moselle, Traverse City; J. H. Pauly, Pierport; Albert Soper, Muskegon; Berrien, Muskegon; C. Hickox, Muskegon; Annie Laura, Muskegon; G. H. Starke, Manistee; City of St. Joseph, Muskegon; A. L. Hayward, Muskegon; E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; Swallow, Muskegon; B. P. Pereus, Masonville; George C. Markham, Manistee; A. Bradley, Ogontz Bay; Cascade, Charlevoix.

Arrived with sundries—Sheboygan, Milwaukee; J. M. Weston, South Haven; Lora Benton Harbor; A. C. Van Raalter, South Haven; Saugatuck, Saugatuck; B. Taylor, Saugatuck; Menominee, Muskegon; A. L. Hurd, Duluth; Chicago, Manitowoc; H. J. Jewett, Buffalo.

Arrived with iron-ore—Monohansett, Escanaba.

Arrived with coal—J. F. Eddy, Buffalo; John Shaw, Buffalo.

Arrived with—R. P. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee.

Arrived towing—C. Williams, Ludington; C. J. Perrett, Menekaunee.

Cleared light—Mary B. Hale, St. Ignace; Windsor, Alpena; Clara, Menekaunee; Walhalla, Pine Lake; Wanestee, Muskegon; Starke, Pine Lake; Mystic, Manistee. Cleared—Traverse City, Glen Haven; Bay Grace Grummond, Muskegon; David Macy, Grand Haven; E. P. Bores, Hammond's Bay; L. M. Martin, Frankfort; A. P. Nichols, Green Bay; E. C. Judd, Menekaunee; E. S. Robinson, Marinette; I. Stephenson, Marinette; Mike Corry, Menominee; Upper City, Muskegon; Sappho, Abinadon; Ogontz, Tonawanda; C. J. Smith, Muskegon; C. Crawford, Snow Island; Success, Flat Rock; Monohansett, Escanaba; Susie Chipman, Ludington; J. H. Pauly, Pierport; Albert Soper, Muskegon; New Era, Muskegon; Colin Campbell, Ludington; A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; C. Hickox, Muskegon; Thomas H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; A. D. Hayward, Muskegon; J. H. Outhwaite, Fairport; Swallow, Muskegon; Annie Laura, Muskegon; Thompson, Muskegon; C. H. Starke, Manistee; Lora, Benton Harbor; City of St. Joseph, Muskegon; A. C. Van Raalter, South Haven; Berrien, Muskegon.

Cleared towing—C. Williams, Ludington.

Dispensing with the Bell-Cord.

The present way of signaling the engineer of a locomotive is with a bell-cord on a passenger-train. On a freight there is no way of signaling. But two local men of practical experience have invented a perfect apparatus for communication by electricity between the engineer and the conductor, which will do away with the bell-cord. The principle of the apparatus is the same as the electric call bell commonly used in the hotels. The inventors are T. H. McIntosh, a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and W. F. Wamsley, general agent and train dispatcher at Walla Walla. About six months ago the invention was first tried, and it was demonstrated that the principle was sound. Since then the gentlemen have been experimenting freely, and the invention improved until it works to a charm.

All there is of the apparatus is a wire running through the train, a bell in the cab, the battery, and something to close the circuit. It is worked on an open circuit, and a battery on the engine supplies the electricity. The wire runs through the hose which operates the air brake, and whenever the hose is connected the wire is connected also. A small rope running the length of a car near the ceiling serves to close the circuit and ring the bell. On long passenger trains there is a great deal of slack to the bell cord, and a conductor near the rear end can't tell just how hard to pull to ring the bell; the rope often breaks or knots, and in stormy winter weather freezes. The beauty of the electric signal is that it requires no additional coupling. The air-brake hose must be coupled and this serves the electric wire. There is no such things as forgetting it.

Now that air brakes are coming into general use on freight trains, the invention will be of great benefit, for by placing a small additional battery in the caboose, the engineer and conductor can signal each other. In case a train parts the electric circuit closes and both engineer and conductor are instantly notified of the occurrence by the ringing of the bells, and they can thus through immediate notice avoid accident.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Gold Yield of Montana.

The output of gold and silver in Montana this year is expected to be close to $35,000,000, almost all of which will be extracted from gold quartz and argentiferous-bearing leads. There is not a miner in the Territory who believes that more than one lead has been found out of every hundred that are in the hills waiting for the prospector's pick to uncover them. Extensive regions lying within the Territory have not been prospected at all. Other great areas are known to contain large bodies of ore, but the explorers are not sufficiently numerous to permit those regions to be prospected. Well-educated men who are familiar with the mineral belts of the Territory have repeatedly assured me that there is more gold and silver in Montana than there is now in circulation in the world, and that her mines will, inside of the next seventy-five years, yield $5,000,000,000, which sum equals the money in circulation today. This outside the yield of copper. And judging from what I have seen of the mines I believe these men's statements to be true. I have been familiar with mining property for twenty years. I walked through the famous Leadville mines unmoved. I did not believe they were permanent. I have seen every great mining camp in the United States, but never before have I seen such valuable mines as there are in Montana. And the yield of the paying mines which are owned by Montana men is sufficiently large to develop their property without asking for a dollar of Eastern capital to aid them.—*Helena Letter.*

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Court met pursuant to adjournment. All present except Judge Scott.

39. David H. Horne vs. G. S. Ingraham et al.: ten days' additional time allowed to file record; time to file abstracts and briefs extended thirty days from first day of term; appellee's time to file briefs extended forty days.

49. William A. Christy vs. Richard W. Stafford: ten days' additional time given appellant to file abstracts and briefs.

26. Jane B. Way vs. Malvina Harriman et al.: five days' additional time allowed appellee to file briefs.

52. Elisabeth Kirchoff vs. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company: sixty days' time allowed appellant to file record, abstracts, and brief.

40. Helen Nice vs. The People of the State of Illinois: motion for leave to withdraw record denied; ten days' time allowed to file supplemental record.

12. William MacLachlan et al. vs. William McLaughlin: motion by defendant to dismiss writ of error; motion to consolidate.

No. 41. The Calumet River Railway Company vs. Moore. No. 42. The Same vs. Amelia S. Leffer. No. 43. The Same vs. Jeannette Freeman, Receiver, Whitehall; 44, Olson, Milwaukee. P. Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay. Wind southeast, light.

Whitehall—Wind-bound—Celt, Condor, Chapman. Fleet of vessels cleared on the Chesapeake and will probably get out during the night: Myrtle, Jones, India, Pilot, Alert. In port—Kate Howard, Mary Ladwig, Active, Belle Laura, Jason Parker, Nellie Hammond, Daisy, Arrow. Clear; wind north, fresh.

Duluth—Arrived—W. H. Stevens, Dominion, Augusta, Japan, Ontario,

M.A. PEARSONS, Treasurer. Paid in Capital, $125,000. OREN B. TAFT, President.

NORTHWESTERN INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

2% on Balances subject to Sight Draft. Computed monthly

3% on Time Certificates running from one month to one year.

4% on Savings Books; computed on First of May and November.

BONDS INVESTED according BOND & to New Law of Illinois governing Savings Societies.

5% GUARANTEED BONDS } issued in sums of $25, $100, $500, $1 000,

Secured by transfer to THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, as Trustee of the well-known ILLINOIS FARM LOAN MORTGAGES of PEARSONS & TAFT, who now control an investment of over

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

6% Illinois Farm Loan Mortgages for sale. TRUST CO.

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Chicago Money to Loan.

We have special facilities for making

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Money in bank; loans quickly made at low rates.

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Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc. For Cash or on Margin.

100 SHARES STOCK

Is one of the oldest and most reliable pork-packing corporations in the World will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken at once. Address B 6, Tribune office.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Strawn & Indiana State Line Railroad Company will be held on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company in the first National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of considering the advisability of consolidating the property and franchises of the Strawn & Indiana State Line Railroad Company with the property and franchises of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Danville & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Momence & State Line Railroad Company, and the Eastern Illinois & Indiana State Line Railroad Company.

WILLIAM HILL, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
New York	$183,267,000	$86,526,000
Boston	15,085,696	11,647,599
Chicago	8,819,600	8,437,000
Philadelphia	9,467,279	8,186,088
St. Louis	3,105,256	2,383,408
Baltimore	1,810,133	1,706,177
New Orleans	825,893	694,983

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60@70c discount; Boston, par @ 10c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount.

Changes in the Chicago money market from day to day are not important. The bankers are having a quiet, steady demand, which affords them a good business and enough profits to make the usual dividends on their stock. There are no sensational features in the market, and it is probable that many of the bankers who have heretofore expected very high rates during the fall have recently modified their views, but the tendency of rates is no doubt in the direction of greater strength. Borrowers who have heretofore got accommodations at 6 per cent are now required to pay 7, and men who have been reveling in 5 per cent funds find that the supply has considerably diminished. The demand is such that quite large amounts of funds owned by private individuals are coming into the market. The brokers are doing a good business in selling paper. Money is strong at 3@6 per cent in London, and the decline in consols was brought about by some intimation that the Bank of England directors would today raise the rate of discount again.

Eastern exchange was weak at 60@70c discount. In foreign bills there was no material change.

Local securities were quieter than ever. Gas Trust certificates took another header, 100 shares selling at 44½ seller sixty and 100 at 44¼. The brokers who have heretofore been supposed to represent New York parties were not to the fore. Nobody gives a satisfactory explanation for the decline in this security as the time approaches for the payment of the quarterly dividend. There was some talk about the investigation which it is proposed the city authorities shall make as to the alleged violation of the charters of the companies in going into the combination. But certain well-known lawyers are among the holders of the certificates, and they declare that they did not buy them till they were satisfied that there was no case against the combine. Quite a large block of West Division Railway stock was offered at 550, which is 95 below the price at which twenty-five shares of the stock were sold a few days ago. It was inferred on the street that the prospects of the deal with the North Side system does not look so good as they have been, and the decline is more likely to mean just the opposite, as the stock probably belongs to minority holders. City Passenger stock was offered at 105. There is no really good authority for the recent report that the company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent in October, though friends of the road claim that it is earning at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year on the stock. Thirty shares of American Exchange National Bank sold at 110.

The tentative course of the stock market made our operators timid, and the business was by no means large. There was some buying of Western Union based on the very positive belief of many that the deal with the Baltimore & Ohio will go through, but little scalping was done in other stocks, but the faith in great results from the syndicate loans to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has visibly weakened. The report that Baltimore & Ohio stock was selling in Baltimore at 114 did not help matters much. As one of the brokers put it, "I don't see that the sale of $5,000,000 of new bonds and $5,000,000 of preferred stock changes the situation. They talk about harmony among the trunk lines and an advance in freight rates, but transportation of grain from this city to Liverpool is offered today at 20c per hundred." The cutting of passenger rates by the Western roads exerted but a small influence on the market, as it was thought that the companies would soon come to an agreement.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific Road increased $89,743 during August, and those of the Mexican Central $113,306.

The decrease in the National Bank circulation during August was $2,185,623, leaving the amount outstanding at the beginning of this month at $274,-998,900. The decrease during the twelve months ending with the 1st of this month was $30,350,845.

The bulk of the gold now coming into this country is from the south of France, but the demands are met very grudgingly. A Paris letter of Aug. 25 in the London *Economist* makes these statements: "The bank has continued to sell gold this week for America, but it has preserved more secrecy than usual over the amount of the sales, and the bullion houses confess that they can form no idea of the total for the week. The demands for gold have not been confined to two or three large firms, but have been very numerous. The bank has, however, only lost $6,500,000 on the week, and that sum comprises the $5,000,000 sold last Thursday, and which did not appear in last week's return. The price has been 4 per mille and over, but yesterday no sales were made under 5 per mille."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The majority of stocks were lower through the day than they closed last night, with Canada Southern, Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, Reading, and Richmond & West Point 1@1¾ lower. The lowest prices were made between 12 and 2 o'clock. At the close the market was steadier at near the lowest prices.

The net declines for the day were: Canada Southern 1¾, Colorado and Hocking Coal 1¾, Missouri Pacific 1¾, Lackawanna 1¾, Colorado Coal 1¼, Jersey Central 1¼, Norfolk & Western preferred 1¼, Oregon Navigation 1¼, Oregon Transcontinental 1¼, Oregon Improvement 1, Northern Pacific preferred 1¼, Reading 1, Richmond Terminal 1¼, preferred 1¼, St. Paul 1¼, Omaha 1¼, Texas Pacific 1¾, Lake Shore 1¼, Western Union Telegraph 1¾, Louisville 1¼, St. Paul preferred 1¾, Union Pacific 1, Wabash preferred 1, Northwest 1, Pullman 1¾, Kansas & Texas 1¼, New York Central ¾, Ohio & Mississippi ¾, Pacific Mail ¼.

The sale at auction today of 800 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton common stock at 42 and 100 shares preferred at 85½ had some depressing effect on the market in the afternoon owing to the general assumption that the low prices indicated losses to the owners of money who hold them as collaterals. At the foremen this notice was given on behalf of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company that the preferred stock was "spurious and would not be recognized."

During the forenoon the market was dull and heavy at about 11:45, when a report came from Chicago that the passenger-rate war in the Northwest would not "last." There was no explanation of how or when the rates were to be restored, but the report had an immediate advance in the stock market. It was the opinion of the majority of the active stocks were lower than last night. Missouri Pacific sold down to 85¾, but gradually recovered to 86¾ at 12 o'clock. New England opened ¼ lower, at 36¾, down to 36¼, and just before 12 o'clock suddenly advanced to 36¾. New England, Reading, St. Paul, Richmond Terminal, and Western Union furnished 75 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, and were all comparatively stronger than the majority of other stocks, though Reading and St. Paul did not recover as quickly as New England and Western Union. The general feeling in the forenoon was conservatively bullish, but enough so to result in much buying of stocks. On the other hand, the bear clique is persistent in the circulation of rumors and in the dissemination of their arguments and professed personal opinions through the news agencies. Much stress is laid on the advance in stocks since the announcement of the Baltimore & Ohio arrangement, and yet at this forenoon's prices New York Central, and also the majority of the usually inactive stocks are only from 1 to 2 points higher than they a week ago. Lackawanna and Richmond & West Point Terminal were 3 points higher. Western Union 2, Missouri Pacific 1, and Reading ¾. These are not large advances considering the importance of the developments of the last week in regard to the O. T. and the Baltimore & Ohio affairs.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Sept. 7	Sept. 6
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	11,970	@ 32¼	30¾	31¾	30¾
Alton & T. H.	300	38¼	37½	37½	
C., I., St. L. & C.	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Canadian Pacific	200	85½	85½	85½	85½
Canada Southern	5,350	56¾	55¾	56	55¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
do 2d pfd	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	
C., B. & Q.	8	137¼	137¼	137¼	138¼
C., C., C. & I.	210	56	56	56	56¼
Con. Gas	100	75	75	75	75¼
Col. Coal & I.	200	40	40	40	40
Col. & Hock Coal	50	32¾	32	32¾	33
C. St. L. & P. pfd.	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	45
C., V. & B. pfd.	100				7
D., L. & W.	13,200	132¾	131¼	131¾	132¾
Del. & Hud.	410	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¼
Den. & Rio G.	50	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Erie	14,320	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
do pfd.	250	68	68	68	68¾
E. T. & Ga.	250	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
do 1st pfd.	600	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	
G. B. W. & St. P.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Hocking Valley	100				25
Jersey Central	1,200	77¾	76	76	77¾
Kingston & Pem.	1,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
L. & Texas	1,150	29¾	29¾	29¾	27¾
Lake Shore	6,670	96	95	95¾	96¾
Louis. & Nash.	6,000	56	55	55¾	56¾
L. E. & W.	215	18	17¾	17¾	18¼
do pfd.	435	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Manhattan Con.	1,650	101	101	101	101
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	109¼
Mich. Central	3,100	88	87	88	87
Missouri Pacific	7,115	91	85	86¾	88¼
Northwestern	6,100	115¾	114¾	114¾	115¾
do pfd.	75	146¾	143¾	143¾	
Northern Pacific	110	27	26¾	27	27
do pfd.	3,500	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
Nor. & W. pfd.	821	45	43¾	43¾	45¾
N. Y. Central	1,100	109¾	108¾	109¾	109¾
N. Y. & N. E.	82,460	46¾	44¾	44¾	46¾
N. L. C. & St. L.	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
do pfd.	250	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
N. Y. Sus. & W.	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Oregon Imp.	200	44¾	43¾	43¾	45¾
O. Trans. Co.	150	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	5,820	24¾	23¾	23¾	25¾
Ohio & Miss.	150	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Ohio Southern	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Pacific Mail	1,250	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¼
P. P. C. Co.	400	149¾	148¾	148¾	149¾
P., D. & E.	510	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	107,610	61¾	60¾	61¼	62¾
R. & W. P. T.	23,935	37¾	36¾	37¾	38¾
do pfd.	400	66	66	66	67
Rome & W.	60	85	85	85	87
St. Paul	30,600	84¾	83¾	84¾	85¾
do pfd.	65	120	119½	120	120½
St. Paul & Duluth	200	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
St. P. & Omaha	2,300	41¾	40¾	41¾	42¾
St. P., M. & M.	350	114	113¾	114	114¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	73	73	73	73¾
Texas Pacific	3,050	27¾	27¼	27¾	28¾
Union Pacific	3,555	55¾	54¾	54¾	56¾
U. S. Express	1,168	76	73¾	75	74
U. S. Cordage	5,100	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Wabash	800	18¾	18	18	18¾
do pfd	525	32	31¾	31¾	33
Western Union	44,920	78¾	76¾	78¾	79¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	125
American	107¼	United States	76¼

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, coup.	125¾	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	93
U. S. 4½s, coup.	108¾	Northern Pac. lsts	115
Pacific 6s of '95	122	Northern Pac. 2ds	104¼
Louisiana stamped 4s	95	Northern Pac. cons.	118¾
Missouri 6s	100¼	Northwestern deb. 5s	108¼
Tenn. 6s, settlements	102	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	113¾
Tenn. 6s, settlements	103	St. Paul consols	127¾
Tenn. 5s, settlements	100	St. P., Chi. & Pac. 1sts	120
Tenn. 3s, settlements	70	Tex. Pac. 1st grants	52
Cent. Pac. lsts	114¾	Tex. Pac. 2d inc. 6s	26¾
Den. & R. G. lsts	106¾	Union Pac. lsts	114¾
Den. & R. G. West. lsts	71	West Shore	104¾

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$6000 C. & Ols.—Ser. B	72¾	$2000 N. Y. C. Ex. 5s	104¼
1000 C. C. & I. 6s	99¾	2000 N. J. Cent. cons.	114¾
10000 Can. So. 2d 5s	80¼@80¾	1000 N. Y. C. & St. Ins. 4s	93¾
2000 C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	105¾	1000 N. W. 2d deb. 5s	108¾
5000 C. R. I. & P. 5s	103¾	2000 Ont. & W. 1sts	90¾
2000 C. R. I. & P. 6s	130¾	2000 Ogdn. R. & K. G. 1sts	104¾
2000 Det. M. & M. 1sts	79¾	500 R. W. & P. T. 6s	93¾
2000 D. & R. G. 1sts	97½	10000 R. W. & O. con.	108¾
2000 D. & R. G. West. 1sts	87¾	2000 S. L. & M.—C. & P. 1sts	100
500 Intl. & G. N. 1sts	87¾	2000 S. L. & M.—C. & P. 1sts	99¾
3000 K. Pac. 1st con.	104	3000 St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	113¾
3000 L. & N. con.	120	2000 So. Car. 1sts	98
3000 L. & N. 4s	89¾	2000 T. & P. Rio Grs.	85
6000 L. S. Div. bds	122¾	5000 T. & W. con. cv.	63
6000 L. S. 1st. cp.	124¾@125	1000 U. P. 4s	97¾
5000 L. S. & K. T. 2d 6s	55¾@56	56000 W. S. 2d 5s	99¾@100
13000 M. & A. T. gen. 6s	93¾@93¾	72 Adams Ex.	140¾@140¾
9000 M. & Essex 1s gtd.	133	139 Am. Exp.	107¾@108¾
3000 M. & N. 1s 1910 con.	110	10 U. S. Ex.	74
Extd.	109¾	10 Fourth Nat'l B.	145¾
2000 N. Y. & W. 1st	107		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

$2000 A. & P. Inc.	29¾@29¾	1000 N. Y. S. & W. 1st rfd 5s	97
1000 C. & I. 6s	99¾	1000 C. & I. 6s	99¾
8000 C. & E. Ill. cons.	118	3000 No. P. 1st cp.	115¾
10000 C. & Ols.—Ser. B	72¾@73	2000 N. Pac. 2d cp.	104¼@105
	73¼@73¾	16000 O. So. inc.	35
2000 Ce. P. gld 6s of '98	115¼	5000 Om. & R. 6s	99¾
2000 Can. So. 2d	80¾	2000 Ore. S. L. 6s	99¾
1000 C. B. & Q. 4s	105¾	1000 P. D. & E. 1st	70¾
1000 C. H. V. & T. 5s	72¾	4000 R. W. & O. con.	108¾
1000 D. L. & W. 7s, 1907	133	3000 S. P. M. & M. 1s cn.	113¾
7000 D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s	63¾	3000 S. F. M. & M. 1st cn.	115
5000 E. T. L. & P. 5s	93¾	5000 St. L. & A. 2d 1st.	99¾
1000 G. C. & S. F. gd 6s	102¾@103	25000 T. P. 1st g. trst asst.	
1000 K. & D. 2d m. 1st	111		102¾@103
2000 L. & W. 1 cn. assd.	104	10000 T. C. & R. G.—Birdsall	80
3000 M. & S. P. con.	127¾	1000 W. S. gtd 4s reg.	99¾
2000 M. & A. T. gen. 6s	93¾	17 Adams Ex.	139¾
3000 M. K. & T. 2d 6s	93¾	50 U. S. Express	73¾
1000 N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st cons.	86	350 do	74¼@73¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$10000 A. & P. Inc.	29¾	$10000 M. U. T. 6s	85¾@86¾
1000 B. & O. 1st—Pkg'g	112	4000 N. Y. C. Ex. 5s	104¼
10000 Can. S. 2d	80¾	1000 N. J. Cent. cons.	114¾
1000 C. St. P. M. & O. cons.	117¾	3000 N. J. C. Int. cert.	96¾
4000 C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	75	6000 N. P. Isc. 6s	115
7000 Ind. B. & W. Ex. 4s	87¾	5000 Ogdn. R. & K. 1sts	104¾
1000 E. T. Con. gd 5s	97	7000 Ont. Imp. 1st	90¾
14000 Ft. W. & Dist.	85¾@85¾	2000 Quincy & T. 1s	100
1000 Ft. W. & W. 1st	93¾	4000 T. P. Rio 1st	85¾
5000 G. B. W. & S. Pine	37¾	2000 St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	109¾
1000 Intl. cn. 6s	88@89	2000 St. L. & A. T. 1st.	99¾@99¾
2000 Knox. & O. 1st	80	4000 T. P. Rio 1st	85¾
5000 L. E. & W. 1st 5s	101¾	3000 W. S. gtd 4s	99¾
2000 L. & N. trs 6s	107¾	213 U. S. Ex.	75¾
10000 M. K. & T. gen 5s	81	10 Trdsmen's B.	105
1000 M. K. & T. 2d 6s	93¾	100 Nat. Bk. Com.	143½

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Money on call was active at 4@7 per cent, last loan at 4¾ per cent, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper 7@8. Sterling exchange dull and steady at 479¾@480 for sixty day bills and 483¾@484 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 340,921 shares, including Canada Southern, 5,350; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 11,900; Erie, 14,145; Lake Shore, 8,870; Louisville & Nashville, 5,950; Missouri Pacific, 7,115; Northwestern, 6,100; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,500; Oregon Transcontinental, 5,520; Reading, 107,-770; St. Paul, 30,600; Texas Pacific, 3,050; Union Pacific, 3,560; Western Union, 44,930; Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4,610.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,620	107¼	107¾	103¾	106¾
Atlantic & Pac	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Bell Telephone	141	220	221	220	221
C. B. & Q.	83	138¾	138¾	138	138
N. Y. & N. E.	2,850	44¾	46¾	44¾	45
Wis. Central	100	22	22	22	22

Bond sales and quotations:

$1000 Mex. Cen. 4s	70¾	$5000 C. K. W. 5s	93¾
2000 do scrip	94	20000 Cala. So. inc.	84½
47000 Wis. 2ds	89¾@ 89¾	10 C. C. K. W. inc.	80¾
13000 Atch. col.	93	5000 A. & P. Inc.	29¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The market closed dull and weak: Pennsylvania, 56¾@56¾; Reading, 30¾@30 15-16; Reading generals, 102¾@103; Lehigh Valley, 56¼@57.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £19,000.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 17½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Mining shares were dull and weak: Security, $1.75@1.90; Plymouth, $19.75@20.50; El Cristo, $2.90; Standard, $1.50; Bodie, $2.00; Bulwer, $1.10; Home Stake, $13.50; California & Virginia, $17.62½; Iron Silver, $6.00; Mono, $1.25; Navajo, $1.25; Amador, $1.50; Tornado, $1.10; Sutro Tunnel, 37c; Deadwood, $3.00@3.10.

HOUGHTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Closing prices: Allouez & Mining Company (new), 50c; Calumet & Hecla, $300.00; Franklin, 61.75; Osceola, $35.50; Quincy, $47.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—Closing quotations: Alta, $2.25; Bulwer, $1.00 bid; Best & Belcher, $5.50; Bodie Consolidated, $1.50; Challar, $4.75; Consolidated California & Virginia, $16.00; Crown Point, $1.85; Eureka Consolidated, $7.50; Gould & Curry, $4.25; Hale & Norcross, $4.12½; Mexican, $4.25; Mono, $1.50; Navajo, $1.25; Ophir, $7.37½; Overman, $1.75; Savage, $7.12½; Sierra Nevada, $4.00; Union Consolidated, $3.25; Utah, $1.37½; Yellow Jacket, $5.62½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very slow yesterday, but improved a little in activity in the afternoon. The trading was nearly all local, and telegraphic orders were unusually scarce. The price changes were not large, except in short ribs, and those for grain averaged a tendency downwards.

Provisions were again very irregular. Ribs were active, and the course of trading seemed to be a little influenced by the report that hogs were weak at last selling 5c higher. Some of the packers who bought by parties who were supposed to be acting for Armour, but some shorts were filled by others who became impressed with the belief that the latter holding off would result in having to pay still higher prices. Bids for October opened 2½c higher, at 88.62½, and sold up to 88.90, fell back to 88.65, and advanced again to 88.80, closing at 88.77½, with September nominally a shade less. January ribs sold up 10c, to 98.35, and closed at that asked. December sold sparingly at 86.41. Lard was very steady, opening unchanged at 86.47½ for October, and advancing to 86.52½, with about the same for November, September at 2½c discount, and January at 7½@10c premium. Pork for January opened 5c higher, at 812.50, and advanced to 812.65 at the close, with the year, 85 bbls sold at 811.90 and the nearer futures unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 1,850 tcs lard at 15 47½@86.50, 40,000 lbs green hams at 8c for 16 average, and 20¢ for 14 lbs do; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams, partly at 10¾c for 16 lb averages; and 50,000 lbs short clears on private terms.

Flour was quiet, with only a local trade, shippers not being in the market. The tone was steady on winters and firm on old springs, the latter being in light supply. Sales were reported of 1,000 bbls and 1,340 sacks, equal to a total of 1,790 brls, at 82.75 for unsound springs, 82.80 for low grade winters, and 82.85 for choice springs.

Wheat was quiet and rather firm till the latter part of the trading. Then it turned weak, with some throwing by local holders who had grown tired of waiting for a rise and thought the market likely to sell off some on increasing receipts and smaller shipments from the primary markets in this country. The increase in the receipts in the Northwest was the chief bearish feature, especially as the skies here were brighter, and it was feared that the decrease in the quantity of wheat on ocean passage had "come to stay" at least till the rush of deliveries in the United Kingdom shows signs of being over. No sailing for a rise and thought the market likely to sell off some on increasing receipts and smaller shipments from the primary markets in this country. The increase in the receipts in the Northwest was the chief bearish feature, especially as the skies here were brighter, and it was feared that the decrease in the quantity of wheat on ocean passage had "come to stay" at least till the rush of deliveries in the United Kingdom shows signs of being over. No freight room by lake was reported to have been taken, but it was said that engagements were made to move out 70,000 bu by rail. October opened unchanged at 70¾c, and improved to 71¼c, declined to 70¾c asked, and closed at 70¾c, with September at 1¾c discount, December at 2¾c premium, and May at 9c premium. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 70¾c @ 70¾c for No. 2, and the 7c for hard do, with No. 3 nominal at 65c. Free on board sold at 67@68c for No. 4, with 63c for no grade. Total about 36 cars and 10,000 bu.

Winter wheat was easier. In store sold at 71¾c for No. 2 red in South Side houses, closing at 71c bid, with North Side houses about 1c less. No. 3 red in store sold at 69¾c, and No. 2 Turkish at 70¾c. Free on board lots sold at 72c for No. 2 red, 70¾c for No. 3 red, and 71¾c for No. 2 Turkish. Total cash sales about 60 cars.

Corn was quiet, the trading in futures being chiefly local. There was a fair demand early, which made the market firm, but it weakened when the receipts for today were estimated to be large, improved a little with some filling of local shorts at the decline, and closed easy, with rumors that some folks were out "gunning" for Hutchinson. Liverpool was firmer, but St. Louis was easy on the prospect of larger receipts. There was a very good demand for the cash offerings, but mostly to go to store, samples not being much wanted for shipment by rail. May opened 56c higher, at 45¾c, and sold at the split above at 45¾c, weakened to 45¾c, and closed at 45c asked, with October at 35¢ discount and September at nearly 4c discount. November and December ranged at 41¾@42c, and January sold at 41¾c. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 41¾@ 42¾c for No. 2 yellow, 41c for No. 3 yellow, 42¾@43¾c for No. 2 white, 41¾@42c for No. 3 white, and 40¾@40¾c for No. 4 with 39¾@40c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 42¾c for No. 2 yellow, 43¾c for No. 2 white, 41¾@41¾c for No. 3 white, and 41@41½c for No. 4 with 40¾@41c for No. 4. On track No. 3 sold at 40¾@41c, No. 4 at 40@40¾c, and no grade at 37½@ 39½c. Total cash sales about 201 cars and 34,000 bu.

Oats were strong early in sympathy with corn, but in the absence of buying orders the market weakened and closed the same as Tuesday. October ranged at 25@25¾c, closing at 25c asked, with September 4c discount and November ¾c and May 5c premium. No. 2 in store nominally 24¾c. Samples were in good request and a shade firmer. The offerings were moderate. No. 2 sold to go to store, 5 cars, at 24½c; No. 3 white, 15 cars, at 26@26¼c; and No. 2 white, 31 cars, at 26@27½c. Free on board lots sold at 25¾@26¼c for No. 3, 27½@27¾c for No. 3 white, 24½@ 25¾c for No. 2, 27½@28c for No. 2 white, and 29¼c for No. 1 white barley oats. Total cash sales about 135,-000 bu.

Rye improved 1½c. No. 2 in store selling, 3 cars, at 56c. September delivery was quotably 45c and October was offered at 46½c, closing at 46c bid. Barley was sold at 47¼c. The offerings by sample were very small and they were all taken. Sales were: On track —1 car No. 3 at 42c; 1 car No. 2 at 45½c; free on board—10 cars No. 3 at 40@44c; 3 cars choice No. 2 at 46c.

Barley was quiet. September sold at 60¾@70c, or 1½c better. October ruled steady at 64c bid, while November sold at 59¾c, closing at 64c bid, or ½c lower. No. 2 in store sold at 64c, and there was scarcely any demand for sample lots, which were offered liberally, as the heavy buyers were out of the market, with the exception of No. 4 was in good request and steady. Concessions had to be made with reference to all other grades and some lots had to be carried over. Free-on-board and switched lots sold at 53@56c for No. 4 and 62@65c for No. 3, with cash sales about 86 cars.

Millstuffs were steady and in good request all round. The offerings were fair. Bran was dull, car bran at $11.00@11.75; 14 cars middlings at $12.50@14.50.

Flaxseed was strong, opening at $1.03¾, or 3¢ better, and selling up to $1.04¾, closing at $1.04¼ bid, under an active demand and a small supply, 30 cars coming in. Sales were: On track—17 cars No. 1 at $1.03¾@1.04¼, closing at $1.04¼. Futures were quiet. The only sale reported was one of 5,000 bu for October at $1.05¾, or 1c higher, and 2 cars on track at $1.05, with 5,000 bu for September at $1.04.

Timothy was quite active, and prime cash seed improved 5c, to $2.40@2.43, closing at the latter. The offerings were fair, and all sold. Sales reported at $2.30@2.45 for poor to choice seed. Futures jumped up 4c, September selling at $2.42@2.41, and closing at $2.40 bid, with October at $2.40 and November at $2.47, closing at $2.45; and the year at $2.39 early, and later at $2.41, closing at $2.40 bid; March was nominal at about $2.50. Sales: 100 bu cash at $2.40; 5,000 bu prime spot seed, with a sale of 14 bags at $4.30. December was quotably $4.40.

Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs oleo-stearine on private terms.

There was no activity on the street markets except for pork, which was steady, and lard, which was firm in good request on both local and country account. Butter and cheese were firmer under a little better inquiry, but still the demand was limited. In dry-goods market the jobbers have got their hands full in attending to the wants of buyers in person and filling mail and telegraph orders. Business is booming. Prints closing are tending upwards, and values are generally firm for staple cotton goods, and all desirable makes of printed calicoes, ginghams, dress fabrics, and hosiery.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade held yesterday Messrs. George J. Brine, G. S. Moore, and Abner Stringer were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Henry G. Gaylord.

It is understood that the committee appointed to examine the wheat in Chicago elevators has found fully 150,000 bu additional that is below the nominal grade of No. 3, and the same is reported to be the case of the Board of Trade. But the wheat is all to be taken care of and moved out by the warehousemen, so that there is no apprehension on the part of buyers, speculative or otherwise. The market has really been cleared of a little more than 500,000 bu of wheat which was in store, but which had fallen below that grade, and what is left may prove to be even more desirable than the wheat of the new crop that has to come in from the Northwest. The latter is being gathered under poor conditions as to weather, and some of it is described as very dirty.

The story comes here that Canton in Dakota was visited a day or two ago by a heavy fall of rain, 1½ inches in twenty-four hours. A great deal of rain has fallen in that section recently, but the above statement must be taken with a good deal of allowance for exaggeration. No other kind of man would be likely to stretch the truth so far.

They say that the storage on some of the old receipts for grain has been collected on the "will he nil he" plan, the warehousemen receiving them on contracts and stamping them with a statement that storage was paid up to a certain date, when putting them out and collecting the difference from the party receiving the same.

It is estimated that the "P., G. & S." of New York is furnishing quotations to not far from 100 bucket-shops in the East. It is a trunk to sap the vitality of which would be to prevent the flourishing of a big lot of branches.

Clearings of wheat from the seaboard are growing less, as might be expected, and the stocks on new ports of the old country is now available for use, and the trade has but just absorbed a large quantity left over from the California fever. It is not unlikely that a halt will be called for a little while in the export movements of wheat from this side of the Atlantic, though considerable quantities of flour will go out all the time. But all the wheat that can be spared will be wanted yet. The prospect of poorer business in that direction is reflected in the rumor that one operator offered yesterday to take wheat from this city to Liverpool at 20c. The lowest previous quotation was 23c.

It is more than possible that the grumbling about the inspection of barley will be much less than heretofore, if it do not cease altogether. The car-load received by Rumsey-Bunn and Tuesday, which was inspected by Inspector Ely and generally regarded as equal to No. 2, has been accepted by the chief inspector as standard for the under side of the grade of No. 2. About 15 bu of it has been sold to that purpose, which is sufficient to give a sample to each working inspector and still leave enough at the central office for comparison in case of appeal. This is probably the very best way out of the difficulty. A radical change just now would not be fair to those who have bought 60,000 bushels of No. 4 at the same time it may be well to emphasize a remark made several times already to the effect that the grading rules are not interpreted either now or in the past. Inspection practically rules out the grade of No. 1 in all kinds of grain, while the rules provide for one. In the case of wheat the price difference between No. 2 and No. 3 was 12c per bu and sometimes over seventy years. It is now only 3@4c, which is much more healthy for the trade than the old difference, which meant a wider line in the grading. Barley might with advantage be made to follow suit. A price difference of 4@5c per bu between the grades does not tempt to grumbling or to accepting a better sample than that of equally good quality in satisfaction of contracts.

Cincinnati telegraphs that the last lots of winter short ribs and short clears have sold at 10@20c loose, respectively, from other points it is reported that the stocks of old meats are all used up, and that they are now using the product of the current packing. Stocks of new meats have run down very low at this point all over the West, and this is indicated by the course of prices in this and other markets.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

| | Closed Tues

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. A. F. Owens, D. D., of Mobile, Ala., Superintendent of colored schools in that city, is in town, the guest of Henry J. Mitchell, ex-Clerk of the South Town.

IN GENERAL.

Brentano Bros. have late copies of the London *Illustrated News, Graphic, Punch, Shooting Times, Le Gaulois, Sporting Life, Truth, Telegraph, News, Times,* and *Queen.*

The Board of Trade authorities have restored their ticker to Winchester & Co., the commission firm in the Sherman House Block, an investigation having satisfied the board that the firm's business was proper and legitimate.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 66; 9 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 69; 11 a. m., 71; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 73; 4 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 69. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.39; 6 p. m., 29.42.

The Canal Commissioners arrived at the Pacific yesterday from Lockport, where they had been holding a meeting. The request of the Santa Fé Railroad for permission to span the canal with two low-grade bridges was denied, and a new bridge at Ottawa was allowed to be built.

Ex-Commissioner Leyden was taken with violent neuralgic pains yesterday just after taking a hot and then a cold bath. The pain was so extreme that he was forced to cry out, and his screams were heard throughout the jail. Dr. Krost came and quieted Mr. Leyden with hypodermic injections of morphine.

If there is anything left of the Donoghue family the police of the Desplaines Street Station don't know it. Yesterday morning Justice Woodman fined James, the father, and Mary, the mother, each $10 and sent them to the ridewell. The officers found them drunk in a low saloon. A few minutes later Michael, the son, was led forth from the bull-pen. His was disorderly conduct and the Ju tice affixed a $25 fine.

J. W. Osborne, the young man arrested some days ago charged with forgery, was before Justice Lyon yesterday morning. The officers took a non-suit and rearrested the prisoner on a State warrant accusing him of being a fugitive from justice. He was sent to jail in default of $3,000 bonds, in which he was held to await the arrival of officers from Boston, where he is wanted for the forgery of a $1,500 check on the Charles River National Bank.

The Anti-Coercion Association met last night at No. 36 La Salle street. The circular calling for support was distributed to the members, together with a number of subscription-books which the members will try to fill for the good of the cause. At the next regular meeting, two weeks from last night, the Rev. D. B. Toomey, "the soldier-priest," will deliver an address, and music will be furnished by a good male quartet. The North Division branch of the association will hold its meeting next Sunday at Windsor Theatre Hall.

Nellie A. Cross, a dealer in pianos at No. 236 South State street, under the name of *N.* A. Cross & Co., confessed judgments in the Circuit Court yesterday in favor of the following parties: Chickering & Son for $21,688, Joseph Cross for $2,150, Charles W. Cross for $5,000, N. A. Cross & Co. have the Chicago agency for the sale of the Chickering pianos. It is thought that the failure was caused indirectly by the assignment of Colby & Duncan of New York, to whom Cross & Co. were believed to be indebted. The assignee of Colby & Duncan, by pressing their claim, is supposed to have made confession of judgment necessary for the protection of Chickering and other creditors.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. George Chesters, who reside at No. 2851 Butler Street, was celebrated last night, their friends taking them by surprise. Mr. Chesters is the Worthy Grand Assistant Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Order of St. George at Pittsburg, a representative of Court Centennial No. 6, I. O. F., charter member and D. D. W. G. P. of the Chicago district of the Red Rose Order of the Sons of St. George, and was also founder of lodges Nos. 160, 178, 187, and 210 of the same order. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chesters surprised them with the present of a fine silver service consisting of an engraved pitcher and tray and the various appurtenances.

The straw-board manufacturers met yesterday afternoon and evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel to consider overproduction, and to try to formulate a pool which would maintain what they call reasonable prices. They professed to have arrived at no definit conclusions. The straw-board and paper dealers had a meeting called to act upon the manufacturers' decision. Of the dealers there were present G. P. Hayes, Fitzgibbons, Butterfield, Joegers, and Robinson of New York; Pinkham and Spaulding of Boston; Gaskell and Randolph of Philadelphia; Brown and Tucker of Connecticut; C. L. Hans, J. W. Butler, and O. M. Butler of Chicago; Brown of the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis; H. Neidecker of Milwaukee. They finally postponed their meeting till to-day.

A sparsely-attended meeting of the Real-Estate Board was held yesterday afternoon, Vice-President M. R. Barnard presiding. Secretary Getchell read the minutes of the previous board and directors' meetings, which included the unanimous recommendation that one member be proceeded against by the State's Attorney for unprofessional conduct. This was approved, and there was then submitted the resolution proposed at the last meeting, that the board recommend that members do not divide commissions with any members who are not licensed brokers. It had been erroneously published that this resolution prohibited division of commissions with brokers who were not members of the board. This impression the members were very anxious to correct, as they recognized that the board was young yet, and that there were a great many reputable brokers not members yet upon whom the resolution might seem to reflect. One member advocated the adoption of as rigorous rules as the insurance men did about outside brokerage, but a wiser head moved to lay the whole thing upon the table, as the board was too young yet to be arbitrary. This motion prevailed, and the resolution was tabled by a unanimous vote.

THE WEST DIVISION RAILWAY.

The Stock Offered at 550—Surmises as to Yerkes' Scheme.

Stock of the West Division Railway Company was offered yesterday at $550 a share. This is $100 a share less than the price on the basis of which the Yerkes syndicate is negotiating for control of the road and $25 per share below the price at which the last sale was made. It was a general belief, therefore, that something had happened to interrupt the even flow of operations by the syndicate. The fact that this stock is offered does not, however, necessarily signify that the trade has fallen through or is likely to. On the contrary, it may mean that it is very near consummation. A number of the stockholders of the West Division Road are strongly opposed to the sale or lease of the property to Mr. Yerkes and his friends, and if they feel sure that the negotiations would be successful they would be willing to part with their stock at prices below recent market quotations. It is surmised that the stock offered yesterday belongs to minority holders. Two gentlemen who are familiar with the doings of Mr. Yerkes and his backers say that nothing new has happened and that the trade seems quite as likely to go through as ever—that is, from their point of view it is a certainty. Others declare that the requisit amount of money has not yet been secured and that if the bidders do not get it this week their enterprise will probably fail. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia are interested in the scheme, and it is presumed that they are counted on to furnish a large proportion of the funds. Mr. Yerkes has again gone to Philadelphia to confer with his backers.

Holders of the stock of the Passenger Railroad were a little surprised, and of course pleased, at the announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that they would be given an opportunity to sell their stock to the syndicate at 130. They say that if this is true, and if certain promises in regard to other interests of theirs made to them by the managers of the West Side Road are carried out, they will not oppose the sale of the West Division Road to the Yerkes syndicate. About a score of the stockholders of the Passenger Road have sent in their names in response to the recent advertisement calling for those who objected to the transaction, but nothing will be done for the present. They will wait to see if Yerkes is really going to get the property and if the West Division people will be as good to them as they promise. Passenger stock was offered at 105 yesterday.

THE GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

They Take Up the McGarigle Case This Morning.

The September grand jury returned on a venire issued Monday by Judge Waterman was sworn in yesterday morning. A short session was held, at which little was done besides mapping out a plan of action. The most important matter to come before the ju y is the case of Dr. Leonard St. John and Janitor Levi Dell. The invest gation of the circumstances attending McGarigle's escape from the custody of Sheriff Matson will begin at 9 o'clock this morning. One of the first witnesses will be Charles E. Chapin of THE TRIBUNE, the only Chicago reporter who talked with McGarigle after his escape. The impression is that St. John will certainly be indicted, and it is more than probable that his man Friday, Dell, will keep him company.

The grand jury is as follows:

Dr. W. O. Osgood, No. 2109 Michigan avenue, foreman; Justus Weber, Bremen; Richard O. Watson, No. 253 Clybourn avenue; John A. Corning, No. 2129 Michigan avenue; Oscar I. Jacobus, No. 175 Thirty-first street; Thomas W. Johnstone, Cummings (Hyde Park); Samuel H. Brown, No. 210 Fortieth street (Hyde Park); F. D. Measham, No. 469 West Jackson street; Charles Squires, South Chicago (Hyde Park); Benedict Schlossman, No. 86 Twenty-fifth street; Lambert Moninger, No. 181 Clybourn avenue; Christian Dahnke, No. 13 Hinche street; Lewis Newton, No. 246 Hudson avenue; O. G. Kyle, Blue Island; F. G. Diefenback, Blue Island; George J. Brine, No. 281 Erie street; R. J. Bennett, No. 182 Cass street; John Johnson, No. 261 Chicago avenue; Meyer Bloom, Arlington Heights; K. Einstad, No. 65 East Division street; O. G. Thompson, No. 1083 West Harrison street; John Vanderbilt, Roseland (Hyde Park); John Beilfeldt, Thornton.

The jury, as may be seen from the list, is representative as far as geographical distribution is concerned. Generally speaking, it is not a particularly able or brilliant jury, though there ought to be material enough in its members to warrant that its work will be well done. Weber is an ex-Deputy Sheriff from Bremen, who was dropped last spring from the Sheriff's pay-roll, and who ran against "boodler" McGaughey for the County Commissionership. Bloom is also an ex-deputy, and was dropped from the rolls at the same time. Beilfeldt is a wealthy brewer who was on Chief-Deputy Gleason's bond when he was South Town Collector. Brine is the well-known Board of Trade man. Corning is a railroad agent, Jacobus a bookkeeper, Johnstone a livery stable keeper, Measham a cement merchant, Schlossman an insurance agent, Bennett secretary of the W. M. Hoyt Co. Dahnke is a politician of local note, Johnson a cigar dealer, and Vanderbilt is a prominent citizen of Roseland.

TWO MEN HELD TO THE GRAND JURY.

Charles H. Wood and Chow Lam Will Undoubtedly Answer for Murder.

Charles H. Wood, the veteran police patrolman who shot Joseph Zenieschock Monday evening at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, was held to the grand jury yesterday by order of the Coroner's jury. The inquest was held in Jordan's undertaking establishment by Deputy-Coroner Barrett. The prisoner was brought down from the armory and sat in one corner with his head hanging on his breast, his eye still blackened and bruised and his face scratched and disfigured. He sat alone and friendless until Attorney George Ingham and Manager J. L. Manning came in and took seats at his side, and soon after the Superintendent of the patrol, J. F. Stinson, came and joined them. The testimony of the witnesses examined differed from the published accounts of the shooting in one instance only, and that was that Wood was not struck by any one until after he fired. Frank Zenieschek, the dead man's brother, who was in the saloon at the time, ran up and saw the shooting, but as he at once assisted his brother down-stairs into the saloon he saw no blows. Rudolph Sigrist and Peter Algrett saw Wood strike the dead man with his club before he fired; William Edwards acknowledged striking Wood one or two blows in the face, but not until after the shot was fired.

At the inquest on the body of Officer Philip L. Robinson the jury returned a verdict recommending that Chow Lam be held to await the action of the grand jury. Throughout the examination of the witnesses the accused Chinaman crouched on a bench under the railing in Justice Scully's Madison street court-room, resting his head on his hand, and at intervals trembling with fear. William Knox was the graphic witness, and his testimony clinched the facts sworn to by the others. He joined the officer in the chase on the south side of the Sangamon street viaduct the night of Aug. 31 and saw the Chinaman shoot, and never lost sight of him until he was captured. Lockup-Keeper Owens of the West Chicago Avenue Station said Chow Lam admitted the shooting in his first unguarded conversation. Robinson's dying declaration was read by Justice Scully. Officer Robinson's funeral will take place today. The Desplaines Street Station is in mourning, and in Officer Robinson's room at his home are the appropriate floral pieces contributed by his fellow officers.

ANNEXING PART OF LAKE VIEW.

The County Attorney Raises a Technical Question Which Amounts to Nothing.

According to County-Attorney E. R. Bliss the Lake View annexation scheme is in a very peculiar boat. The law on annexation, he says, provides that in every case where a town and a city adjoin each other the former can be absorbed by the city and the latter's limits thereby extended. Under the present circumstances this law is a broadsword and cuts both ways. Lake View possesses the dual character of a town and a city, and that portion of the City of Chicago adjoining it is in itself the Town of North Chicago. The question then is, which will absorb the other—the City of Chicago absorb the Town of Lake View or the City of Lake View the Town of North Chicago. Mr. Bliss was of the opinion that if the present annexation scheme went through then there would be a clash and each city would lay claim to the district. He says the only real solution of the problem is for Lake View to proceed in a legal manner and surrender its rights as a city, and then the whole south part of the town to become annexed to Chicago, as the simple vote of the people of that part of Lake View which it is proposed to annex would not dissolve its allegiance to the City of Lake View. "If," said Mr. Bliss in conclusion, "the City of Chicago proceeds to annex the Town of Lake View, and the City of Lake View starts out to annex the Town of North Chicago, how will the matter end?"

The law on the subject of annexation passed at the last session of the Legislature provides specifically for the annexation of towns, incorporated or unincorporated, and of villages, but says nothing as to the annexation by one city of a part of another city. The intent of the law, however, is clear, and there is no room for quibbling. If the Town of North Chicago annexes a part of the Town of Lake View, which is equivalent to annexing it to Chicago, the rights of the City of Lake View will not out much of a figure. It is true that that city will lose about 3,000 of its voters, but it will be left with enough vacant ground for ten times as many more to settle on.

Tuesday night's meeting in Cicero Town-Hall at Austin, held for the discussion of the annexation issue, lasted till after midnight. A vote was taken at the close of the meeting slightly in favor of the anti-annexationists, but, as the meeting had been deserted by nearly all but Austin people, the vote had no significance. It was not even a test of the Austin sentiment, for no pains had been taken to advertise the meeting in Austin, and that village's representation, therefore, was one-sided, the few opponents of annexation being much more energetic and zealous just now than the party which favors it.

WEBER, OBERLY, AND DONOVAN.

The Taffy the "Bishop" Gave the Superintendent of Carriers.

Ex-Superintendent Weber called at Postmaster Judd's residence Tuesday evening and held a somewhat prolonged interview with him, during which he is said to have been so uproarious that Mr. Judd intimated that he would be shown the door if he didn't curb his impetuosity. He inveighed against his accusers, declaring they were prompted by envy, hatred, and malice, and complained that Mr. Judd had not organized a court and listened to a cross-examination of witnesses by the accused. He also demurred that Mr. Judd had not asked for his resignation instead of "firing" him. Mr. Judd replied that he was satisfied with the course he had adopted, and that Weber's discharge was in harmony with his sense of duty. Weber thereupon retired.

Some interesting correspondence has come out regarding Mr. Donovan's attempt to become Postmaster. May 13, 1886, Weber sent a letter to Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly, who has been his firm friend, in which he suggested Mr. Donovan as a suitable man for the place in case Mr. Judd died. In a pencil note at the bottom, Mr. Weber says, he told the Commissioner that it was only tadly to please Donovan and for him to reply accordingly. This is a part of the letter Mr. Oberly sent:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1886.—*Dear George:* The day I received your letter I called on the President with Mr. Edgerton, one of the Civil-Service Commissioners. During the conversation Mr. Edgerton spoke of his late visit to Chicago and of the Chicago Post-Office. This gave me an opportunity to speak of Mr. Judd and the Assistant Postmaster. During the conversation I took occasion to tell the President that Mr. Donovan was as sharp as a razor and as brilliant as a diamond; that he was making a splendid record, and that he would be a power in Chicago politics, and that if circumstances should ultimately render necessary the appointment of another Postmaster Donovan was entitled to the place by every consideration. I was listened to with evident interest and was questioned at some length concerning our young friend. . . . If he would reform his drinking weakness altogether his future would be a splendid one."

Weber sent this letter to Donovan, who replied with extravagant praise of Weber and promised to push his interests in every way.

Being asked yesterday about the matter, Mr. Donovan said he hadn't been intriguing for anybody's place, being satisfied where he was, and that what Weber and Oberly had written to each other he didn't know, though he might have written something about Weber at some time.

SUBURBAN.

Maywood.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Frederick W. Schulze, found badly mutilated yesterday morning on the railroad track at Maywood. Schulze was an employé of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in the car-shops at Fortieth street, and Tuesday night had been working late. It was his custom to leave the train at Lathrop avenue, but he evidently fell asleep and was carried to Maywood, where the cars remain over night. The station agent at Maywood testified that at 11:40 p. m., when he went to lock the cars, he saw the deceased standing on the back platform of the train. The agent passed on and saw no more of him until yesterday morning when his body was found. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Lake.

Ernest Heintz, a poor civil engineer, tried to kill himself Tuesday night at the corner of Halsted and Eighty-seventh streets by cutting his right wrist with a razor. When found he was nearly dead from loss of blood. He will be taken to the County Jail and his mental condition investigated.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Indiana st, 192 ft e of Oakley av, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 6 (Ole Larsen to Ann Pearson)... $ 4,000
Sedgwick st, 150 ft n of Eugene, w f, 22x125± ft, dated Sept. 6 (S. and P. Ott to Gottlieb Manch)..... 2,500
Southport av, 125 ft s of Wester., w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 6 (J. Wagner to L. Thiede)..... 2,600
Union st, 165 ft e of Western av, s f, 32x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (T. and I. Olson to G. H. and M. Stalford)..... 2,100
Twenty-eighth st, 75 ft e of Butler, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 11 (F. P. Fischer et al. to J. Hammes)..... 750
Spaulding av, 25 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (A. O. Wall to H. L. Van Vleet)..... 2,000
Millard av, s w cor Thirteenth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 25 (J. N. Vance to J. Doherty)..... 1,000
Erie st, 140 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 21x124 ft, dated Aug. 10 (J. F. Griffin to Otto Haase)..... 2,750
Norman av, 120 ft s of Bloomington st, e f, 50x 105 ft, dated Sept. 7 (Olson & Johnson to E. Hamm)..... 700
Groveland Park av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth st, w f, 200x132 ft, dated Sept. 7 (G. R. Dyas to Charles Matthews)..... 4,187
Twenty-fifth st, 160 ft w of Michigan av, n f, 19x50 ft, improved, dated July 19 (C. W. and E. W. Mosher to G. K. Jacobs)..... 6,000
West Chicago av, s e cor Harding, 5 acres, dated May 17 (A. E. Laurence et al. to Thos. J. Diven)..... 7,500
Drake av, 191 ft s of Central Park, w f, 30x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (F. E. and E. F. Runyan to C. L. Avery)..... 600
Coblentz st, 265 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 13 (E. W. Weimore to K. J. Diekman)..... 400
Clarkson court, 163 ft n of Washington boulevard, e f, 28x132 ft, dated July 30 (J. M. Nickell to A. F. Haverel)..... 1,200
Wilmot av, 200 ft s of Hoyne, n f, 24x100 ft, dated July 11 (Konff & Hoep to A. Kowalski)..... 525
Monroe st, s of Kedzie av, s f, 24½x191 ft, dated Aug. 24 (W. J. Jackson to W. C. Scheuermann)..... 1,100
Erie st, 288 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 21x124 ft, dated Aug. 26 (J. F. Griffin to J. W. Gibb)..... 1,800
Cyrstal st, 181 ft s of Leavitt, n f, 25x130 ft, dated Aug. 10 (W. E. Hatterman to A. Kuzinski)..... 700
Bissell st, 368 ft s of Centre, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (F. and M. Madlener to William Zander)..... 1,025
Moore st, 166 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 7 (M. L. Hommedieu to J. Gunterberg)..... 800
Sacramento av, 66 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, dated Aug. 3 (A. J. Raffe to J. Marek)..... 400
Leavitt st, 276 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 21x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 6 (A. P. Thorne to E. S. Bigler)..... 5,000
Erie st, s e cor Sedgwick, s f, 80x100 ft, dated Sept. 7 (Master in Chancery to P. Kanneally)..... 9,025
Moore st, s e cor of Robe, n f, 22x100 ft, dated Sept. 7 (C. Schumacher to William Grim)..... 900
Sheffield av, 150 ft s of Garfield, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 22 (M. Grant to H. Krause-lich)..... 1,700
Bryson-st, 264 ft s of Hoyne av, s f, 32x132 ft, dated Sept. 1 (A. Oehs to E. H. Niedert)..... 870
Gross Park way, s w cor of Seymour st, n f, 35 ft to alley, dated Aug. 25 (A. Brand to S. E. Gross)..... 2,800
West Randolph st, s w cor of May, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Sept. 7 (T. Ransford to J. Ahern)... 9,000
Jackson st, 325 ft e of California av, s f, 125 ft, dated May 4 (E. H. E. and H. V. Smith to E. Howard)..... 1,000
Wilson st, 125 ft of Jefferson, s f, 31x100 ft, improved, dated Sept 7 (D. Schustek to D. Kallis, et al.)..... 4,900
Western av, 187½ ft s of Edbrook place, e f, 40x200 st, dated Sept. 7 (William A. Brock to R. Caley)..... 2,400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clark st, 496 ft s of Union, w f, 80x125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (C. F. Marsh to F. A. Luce)..... $ 2,500
Seminary av, 99 ft s of Roscoe st, w f, 37½x123 ft, dated Aug. 16 (Same to F. O. Nelson)..... 975
Seminary av, 136½ ft s of Roscoe st, w f, 37½x123 ft, dated Aug. 16 (Same to F. O. Nelson)..... 975
Herndon st, 122 ft n of School, w f, 60x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (W. J. Goudy to K. Sundstrom)... 1,300
Southport av, 120 ft n of Melrose st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 21 (Same to J. Bissell)..... 850
Belmont av, 49 ft e of Herndon st, n f, 99x125 ft dated Sept. 1 (G. L. Campbell to L. and A. S. Wehrheime)..... 1,600
Oakdale av, 174½ ft e of Herndon st, n f, 25x 125 ft, dated July 3, 1886. (Estate of W. O. Jones to W. Kianski)..... 625
School st, 100 ft w of Perry, s f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Sickel & Hafmeyer to William Schmidt)..... 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE

Rosemerkel st, 136 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 30½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 6 (M. and J Conway to Rittenhome & Kasberg)..... 2,200
Carpenter st, 246 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (F. D. Desmore to M. Freiwald)..... 1,150
Atlantic st, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 6 (M. and B. Hassett to M. Kennedy)..... 1,250
Forty-third st, n w corner of School, s f, 50x 125½ ft, dated Aug. 26 (C. T. Trego to J. H. Hambidge)..... 2,800
Halsted st, 248 ft s of Sixty-second, e f, 75x123 ft, improved, dated Sept. 6 (E. and H. Kolbe to D. F. Cobbs)..... 3,500
Peoria st, 141 ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 31x124 ft, dated April 19 (B. F. Jacobs to C. A. Johnson)..... 450
Champlain av, 228 ft s of Forty-fourth st, e f, 49½-32x133 ft, dated Aug. 27 (L. M. Palne to J. W. Embree)..... 1,500
Champlain av, 119 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x 125 ft, dated July 29 (Metropolitan National Bank to C. E. Dorn)..... 800
Wabash av, n w cor of Forty-third st, e f, 30½x 100 ft, dated Aug. 20 (L. Germanus to E. Hennessey)..... 5,000
Champlain av, 200 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 25 x178 ft, dated Sept. 7 (William Williams to S. Chandler)..... 1,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lake st, 50 ft e of Forty-sixth, s f, 25x180 ft, dated Aug 27 (J. Harvey to M. Long)..... $ 205
Fulton st, 78 ft e of Forty-first, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 6 (H. H. Porter to T. O'Brien)..... 1,625

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Mrs. O. Tobiason, one-story cottage, 21x45, No. 176 Frankfort street, to cost $1,200.
George W. Davis, two-story flats, 21x44, No. 73 Thirty-third street, to cost $4,000.
Bartholomae & Leicht, two-story office, 22x41, No. 698 Sedgwick street, to cost $4,000.
P. D. Armour, fifteen three-story flats, 217x146, Nos. 400 to 430 Thirty-fourth street, to cost $100,000.
Congregational church, one-story church, 40x40, No. 1482 West Thirty-fourth street, to cost $1,100.
St. Mathias Church, one-story church, 84x20, Twenty-first street and Hoyne avenue, to cost $60,000.
George Brandt, two-story store and dwelling, 21x30, No. 108 Sheffield street, to cost $1,800.
K. Stangenski, two-story flats, 30x57, No. 764 West Seventeenth street, to cost $2,800.
James Patterson, one-story addition, 24x40, No. 309 West Indiana street, to cost $200.
Charles Moore, two-story addition, 30x70, No. 392 North Ashland avenue, to cost $1,500.
George Strauss, four-story store and flats, 24x80, No. 1085 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $11,000.
A. W. Williamowski, three-story store and flats, 26x 75, No. 587 Blue Island avenue, to cost $7,000.
W. A. Garvey, two one-story cottages, 24x36, No. 668 Washtenaw street, to cost $2,000.
The ewberry estate, two three-story flats, 30x88, No. 336 Ontario street, to cost $10,000.
W. Shoe, two-story flats, 22x62, No. 450 North Wood street, to cost $2,500.
D. Welck, two-story flats, 21x52, No. 630 West Eighteenth street, to cost $2,000.
R. F. Walker, three-story flats, 19x38, No. 140 Morgan street, to cost $1,000.
John Rich, two-story flat, 20x57, No. 24 Julian street, to cost $2,000.
William Sletz, three-story dwelling, 25x50, No. 512 Jackson street, to cost $7,000.
Anton Kowalski, one-story cottage, 22x34, No. 28 Wilmot street, to cost $1,000.
Henry Bolpe, one-story cottage, 20x30, No. 62 Cortland street, to cost $1,000.
Theodore Witt, one-story cottage, 20x30, No. 13 Cortland street, to cost $1,000.
F. Horff, one-story cottage, 20x70, No. 30 Wilmot street, to cost $1,000.
E. Scheuse, one-story cottage, 20x30, No. 820 North Wood street, to cost $1,000.
J. Williamowski, three-story stores and flats, 25x75, No. 591 Blue Island avenue, to cost $7,000.

Harvest Excursions.

Tickets to Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming will be sold by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company Sept. 20 and Oct. 11 at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

For full information apply at ticket offices, 62 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, or at the passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Cut Rates Via the C., B. & Q.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. is now selling first-class tickets from Chicago to Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth via Quincy at $6 for continuous passage. Cut rates will also be made to other Western points. For tickets and further information call at No. 211 Clark street, Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams streets, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Free Exposition.

Strangers and the public are cordially invited to visit the finest hat and fur house in the United States. Knox, the Hatter, and Shayne, the Furrier, 192 State-st., near Adams.

Atty.-Gen. A. H. Garland writes: "My family have used Salutaris Water and speak most highly of it." Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, 48 Lake.

12 Cabinets and 2 Panels $2.00. Family groups and children perfect. Wilson's Studio, 389 State.

Fifteen Photographs in Three Styles, $3. Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre building.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Ages.
Martin Ryan, Lake, Bridget A. Lynch	28—28
Charles Jacoba, Frances L. Jones	27—27
David O'Brien, Norah Sullivan	24—18
Geo. Schittenhelm, Lulu McHugh, Dubuque, Ia.	27—26
Anton Lehmann, Lizzie Kryan	22—21
Stephen Fleming, Aurora, Ill., Henrietta Sim	27—20
H. Fossi, Evanston, Margaret E. English, same	25—21
George F. Lee, Zanesville, O., Iora Pierson	29—20
Jesse E. Musselwhite, Emma J. Pease	27—34
Pieter Kroon, South Englestra	24—22
John A. Church, Louise Kunderlin	30—32
John Cahill, Amelia Banda	30—22
Joseph T. Pinckard, Maggie Williams	26—22
Conrad Gaab, Annie Lynch	25—25
Daniel Roetter, Alvina Gerber	27—22
C. Tertmeier, Northfield, Augusta Kisvey, do	55—55
Piotr Mazurkiewicz, Anna Urban	21—21
Joseph Odenthal, Mary G. McCabe, Sterling	25—25
Frank Kain, Emma Hooker	31—29
Jakup Wiczeski, Eva Raedkowska	29—30
Lars B. Larson, Kristina Vennerdal	31—36
James Martwick, Agnes Scott	31—31
Patrick Brennan, Mary Griadell	35—28
Niels P. Holm, Anna N. Paulsen	34—28
Biorknut Obers, Mary Nelson	24—18
Edward T. Darche, Mary E. Maunicl	21—18
Henry S. McGibney, Kittie Curran	26—18
James Landrigan, Lizzie Doherty	25—20

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL OPENING TODAY
—IN—
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
DISPLAYING OUR
Entire Foreign Importations,
The Most Elaborate, Artistic, and Extensive Assortment of the
HIGHEST CLASS
PARIS, BERLIN, AND LONDON
NOVELTIES
Ever shown in this market.
Velvet, Plush, and Braided Combinations,
Embroidered and Embossed, All-Wool and Silk and Wool Effects.
French Imperial Plaids,
Real Scotch Clan Plaids,
Broken Checks, &c., &c.
Latest Designs, Newest Colors.
UNMADE PARIS COSTUMES, &c., &c., &c.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jerome T. Sears, Mary A. O'Rourke..... 22—21
James McNeff, Maria McGowan..... 21—25
Adolph Fischer, Katie Laruge..... 18—18
Wieser Carlson, Anna M. Jansson..... 41—36
Michael Carbine, Annie Healey..... 31—34
Ole K. T. Dickman, Karen M. Jensen..... 23—21
Fred Pohlmann, Sophie Konemann..... 30—30
John Kane, Mary O'Grady..... 25—23
Henry B. Lanman, Mary E. Wood..... 29—22
Johannes Kulanbache, Lake View, Maria Wenzell, same..... 44—42
Fred P. Sinclair, Ravenswood, Mattie S. Billings, same..... 23—20
John Hilger, Lizzie Weiss..... 20—21
Wm. Bender, Katie Mayn..... 21—20
Fred Greenslade, Annie Duffy..... 21—22
Charles Heiland, Lina Benning..... 22—22
Henry Meyer, South Chicago, Lena Fischer, same..... 25—40
James A. Fardiz, Maggie Hammill..... 23—24
Simon Cohen, Fannie Berman..... 24—26
Vaclaw Levy, Mary Prepejchal..... 27—19
Chas. M. Potter, Anna Heyhurst..... 40—25

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry, leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining the beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City Ref. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary. Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ALABASTER—At Canandaigua, N. Y., Sept. 7, at 8 p. m., the Rev. John Alabaster, D. D., pastor of Trinity M. E. Church of this city, aged 51 years 8 months and 5 days.

Funeral services at Geneva, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 9, at 2:30 p. m.

CHRISTINE—Sept. 6, Thorsen Christine, aged 28 years and 28 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, No. 240 West Erie-st., at 12:30 p. m. Sept. 11, to Bethany Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

COFFIN—At New Westminster, B. C., on the 5th inst., S. Lockwood Coffin, son of William Coffin, of Batavia, Ill. He was born in Jacksonville, Ill. April 23, 1848. He spent most of his business life in Chicago as a druggist, and was for one term President of the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

COUGHLIN—At his residence, 106 West Adams-st., Sept. 6, Bryan Coughlin, aged 62 years.

Funeral Thursday, Sept. 8, at 9:30 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

NOE—Edwin, son of Charley and Mathilda Noe, aged 18 years 8 months.

Funeral today at 1 p. m. from late residence, 735 Milwaukee-av. By carriages to Wunders Cemetery.

RYERSON—In Boston, Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, of neuralgia of the heart, Martin Ryerson, in his 69th year.

Funeral services from his son's residence, 408 Dearborn-av., Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

RYAN—Sept. 6, 1887, Dennis Ryan, aged 2 years and 5 months, youngest son of Dennis and Hannah E. Ryan.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 1333 Van Buren-st., Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11 a. m., by cars to Calvary, by the C. & N. W.

REILLY—Sept. 6, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Pfeiffer, 406 South Morgan-st., Rose Reilly, aged 21 years.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, by C. M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

SMITH—Susan C., wife of Thomas Smith, of Dedham, aged 72 years and 11 months.

Funeral from Susan Belanger's La Grange, Sept. 8.

SF San Francisco (Cal.), Maine, and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

TUSTIN—The friends of the family are requested to meet at the Chicago & Grand Trunk Depot at 2 o'clock Friday, Sept. 9, 1887, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Eliza, wife of Thomas Tustin, to proceed by train to Mount Greenwood Cemetery.

WOLF—Sept. 6, at late residence, 2617 Calumet-av., Florence Wolf, aged 10 months.

Funeral train to Rosehill at 11:30 a. m., Sept. 8.

WAHL—Sept. 7, at noon, Ralph, beloved son of Joseph and Sophia Wahl, aged 19 years 3 months and 3 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 251 West Chicago-av., Friday at 2 p. m.

ZENIESCHEK—Joseph Zenieschek, Sept. 5, aged 35 years.

Funeral Sept. 8, at 1 p. m. from residence, 695 West Lake-st., to St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. Thomas E. Green officiating clergyman, corner Robey-st. and Washington boulevard; thence to cemetery in carriages.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LECTURE ON MEMORY CULTURE BY PROF. Boyd, at Christian Church, Western-av., near Harrison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Free. An eminent Chicago minister say: "I exceedingly regret that I did not possess in my youth Prof. Boyd's art of improving the memory." Address PROF. BOYD, at 126 State-st.

"THE DIGNITY OF A SERVANT GIRL'S LIFE" will be discussed this evening at Chicago Avenue Church by the Rev. Charles F. Goss. Prof. Leslie, with chorus from three different churches, will lend inspiration to the occasion.

THE EX-PRISONERS OF WAR WILL MEET this evening at No. 15 Metropolitan Block.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

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CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you tell me how many cubic feet there must be in a bin to hold ten tons of furnace coal?

S. F. M.

Beware of Him.

CHICAGO, Sept 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Let merchants beware of a slick chap buying small articles to be delivered, and asking that change for a $5 or $10 be sent along. We have been victimized.

DRUGGIST.

A Sunday Contract.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is a contract made Sunday valid in this State?

C. INQUIRER.

[Yes. It was incorrectly stated a few days ago that such a contract was only valid when made Sunday if ratified subsequently, but the Supreme Court has held that the Illinois law relating to Sunday labor does not include making contracts.]

A Disbarred Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Will you kindly tell me where I can find out whether a lawyer has been disbarred from practise or not and his standing?

(2) And if disbarred and still practicing, what is the penalty in this city?

CONSTANT READER.

(1) Write to the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. (2) None.

What Georgeism Is.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A circle of young people who have lately taken to reading THE TRIBUNE daily as an education would like to understand Georgeism. Having missed the first articles on the subject, will THE TRIBUNE explain in simple words just what Henry George does advocate, so that they may be able to follow the discussion intelligently.

"YOUNG" INQUIRERS.

[Georgeism proposes to abandon existing methods of raising taxes to support the various branches of the Government—National, State, and municipal—and to substitute therefor a comprehensive plan of public robbery by confiscating all real estate values in the United States through the indefinite extension and the remorseless exercise of the taxing power.]

United States Bonds Held Abroad.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state the total amount of United States registered bonds held abroad. A certain city paper states that only $11,688,100 was held abroad during 1886. The statement is disputed by many persons. It is said France holds her own bonds and securities, and England does the same, but the United States owes her debt largely to foreign countries. I do not think this is true of the United States. About 1 per cent of her bonds is held abroad, I think.

N. C. MILLER.

[It is not definitely known what is the amount of our bonds held abroad. Inquires addressed to the Treasury Department elicit no definit information. The main difficulty in making an estimate is that a considerable proportion of those really owned abroad are in the custody of brokers in this country. The total is considerably larger than the amount named by the city paper referred to, but not so large as it has been in previous years since the war.]

The Money Sharks Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some few weeks since in your usual endeavors to help your readers you stated in substance that it was unnecessary to do business with robbers loaning money at 3 per cent per month and that a reputable bank would loan on good security at 8 per cent per annum. Since then I have been called on several banks, but they do not seem anxious to loan so small amounts as $125. Saturday one of our well-advertised banks, while admitting my security was good, said for so small an amount for six months I could do better with Mr. Blank Blank, Room 15, round the corner, and that they didn't care to make the loan. Upon calling on Mr. Blank he was well satisfied with my collateral, but would do no better for the $125 six months than 25 per cent payable in advance. I suppose he stands in with the bank and the bank with the robber, and they divvy up the 50 per cent per annum between them. Will THE TRIBUNE please say who will loan on any good security other than real estate at 8 per cent and oblige many borrowers of good standing and good references?

CASHIER.

[It is impossible to get a definit idea of your case without knowing exactly what the collateral is and for what purpose the money was wanted. If household goods were offered as collateral none of the banks ought to accept them, because within the legal limit of 8 per cent interest on the loan there would not be a compensation sufficient for the trouble incurred. And if the applicant for the loan wanted the money for use in some business or speculative enterprise and offered such collateral he is no doubt taking an unwise step and ought not to be abetted by a bank. If his collateral is in the shape of stocks or bonds there are brokers or small bankers in town who would furnish the money without charging pawnbrokers' rates, though the length of time for which it is wanted is an objection. It is true that the banks do lend sums as small as that named, but they wisely insist that the collateral shall be readily convertible. It is not probable that "the robber stands in with the bank and the bank with the robber."]

Your Rent Not the Question at All.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your editorial on unearned increment in today's issue I find many of your arguments sound, but I note that you say: A non-taxpayer walks upon paved streets, and while enjoying this privilege does not pay a cent of the expense. How do you reconcile this with the fact that the landlords on Oakley avenue, between Polk and Taylor streets, were enabled to charge and get from $2 to $3 more per month for their houses after the street was paved than before? The strikes me that $36 per year is a good price for the privilege of walking on this particular paved street, which cost about $150 per lot, as a pavement will last about ten years. (Wooden pavements generally rot and wear out in six or seven years.) That cost to the landlord is $150; to the tenant $360. This is my own case. The number is 451 South Oakley. I think in ten years this tenant or non-taxpayer will have paid for all the street pavement he will ever have occasion to use. Am I evidently have made a misleading statement in your article, I think you should make a better definition as to what we non-taxpayers do.

E. M. MATLOCK.

[By your own statement you don't pay a cent of "taxes" into the municipal treasury for street-paving or sidewalk pavement, or keeping both in repair, yet you enjoy the use of them continually. THE TRIBUNE is not discussing the amount of rental a man ought to pay for a dwelling on a paved or non-paved street. That is purely a matter of private contract with the owner of improved real estate and has nothing to do whatever with the question in issue. Landlords must look, of course, to their rentals for money to pay the taxes and special assessments levied on their property and also for means to keep it insured and in repair as well as for some interest on their investment. If your landlord is charging you too much for the use and value of the street improvement which he has paid for in extra taxes, you still enjoy the great American privilege of "striking" or vacating his premises as soon as your lease permits. If he can't get the amount of rent you are paying him he will accept less; but all this has nothing to do with the merits of the alleged "unearned increment" question and the Georgeite proposal to confiscate people's real estate under the pretext that its value consists of unearned increment.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The Facts About Jeff Davis' Marriage.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One would s ppose that a man as old as "Uncle Green" reports himself as being (80 next November) ought by this time to know that "a lie, tho' well stuck to," is not as good as the truth. His reiterated falsehoods about the elopement of Jefferson Davis with the daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor in 1833 has been so frequently disproved as scarcely to render it necessary again to brand the lie upon the forehead of old Green. His story of rowing or paddling Mr. Davis and Miss Taylor over into what is now Iowa, from Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien, in a canoe, when he, Green, met three persons, one a priest, is entirely too verdant to be believed by any one.

To make this contradiction short, I will only say that the then Lieut. Jefferson Davis left Prairie du Chien in the fall of 1834 on recruiting service for the First Regiment of Dragoons for Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. He went with that regiment as Adjutant by appointment of its then commander, Col. Henry Dodge, who was afterwards Governor, Delegate to Congress, and United States Senator from Wisconsin, who had served in the Black Hawk War of 1832, when Davis was a Lieutenant in the United States army and under command of Gen. (then Colonel) Zachary Taylor, I being then and there the aide-de-camp of Gen. Dodge and on intimate terms with Col. Taylor.

Col. Hercules L. Dousman, who was a personal friend of Col. Taylor, his family, of Jefferson Davis, and myself, told me that Gen. Taylor had a high opinion of Jefferson Davis whilst he (Davis) was visiting Miss Taylor at his house; that he had no objection to Mr. Davis' union with his daughter, except that he belonged to the army. Surgeon Wood knew from his own and his son-in-law's experience how much an army officer's wife suffered during the necessarily frequent absences of their husbands on military duty. Col. Dousman well knew, as I did, that Lieut. Jefferson Davis left Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) under military orders, and that he did not marry Miss Knox Taylor until 1835, and that he then married her in Kentucky, at the residence of her aunt, the oldest sister of her father, Gen. Taylor, and in her presence and that of her sister, Gen. Taylor's oldest brother, his son-in-law and daughter, and many others of the Taylor family. My intimate acquaintance with Gen. Taylor during the Black Hawk War and whilst he was President of the United States and I a Senator in Congress with Gen. Davis justifies me in stating that I know these falsehoods put into your excellent paper by "Uncle Green" are without the slightest foundation and unworthy of any other notice than to term them lies made out of whole cloth. Gen. Taylor was so warmly my friend when he came into office as President of the United States that he told me my request to have Gen. Caleb B. Booth retained as Surveyor-General at this place should be granted, although he, Gen. B., was then an influential and working Democrat, and worthy, as the sequel has shown.

G. WALLACE JONES.

Why a Ship Is Called "She."

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A correspondent asks THE TRIBUNE why a ship is called "she." Many reasons, plausible and facetious, are given by sailors, some of which are rather amusing.

The rule is not universal. The word ship is masculine in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and possesses no sex in Teutonic and Scandinavian tongues. A man-of-war is, however, she to our sailors. Perhaps it would not be an error to trace the custom back to the Greeks, who called all ships by a feminine name, probably out of deference to Athene, goddess of the sea.

But the sailor assigns no such reason. The ship is to him a veritable sweetheart, and it is a common thing to hear him ascribing to it vitality and intelligence. It is not to him

"—a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

Our own sailors are fond of bestowing feminine names on their pet vessels, and have often a real fondness for some smart "barky" not felt by the landsman for his abode.

In support of his choice of a feminine name the sailor is able to point to the possession by the ship of various feminine characteristics and belongings. The ship is capricious and fitful, like a woman, he says. I heard one old shellback say a ship was like a woman because the rigging cost more than the hull. The ship possesses a waist, collars, stays, laces, bonnets, ties, ribands, combings, earrings, chains, watches, jewels, and scarfs, and there is often considerable bustle about her. She is full of pins, hooks, and eyes. She also possesses a forehead, a nose, a head, eyes, shoulders, and more than one heart. She makes a good leg now and then when the breeze is fine, and can show a clean pair of heels. The keeper of a ship in port is familiarly called the "ship's husband." If we add that she is launched before she is rigged, and that she looks best when fully rigged out, we may have enough sailor logic to account for the feminine name.

F. S. BASSETT.

A NOVEL CAMPAIGN WEAPON.

A Newspaper Enjoined from Supporting a Candidate.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—During the present campaign, which has become very warm between the followers of McEnery and Nicholls, rival Democrats, on two occasions in the interest of the former courts were called upon to enjoin newspapers from printing editorials in behalf of the latter. The latest case was that of the *Association Democrat*. The 31st of August the Sheriff, acting under a writ of sequestration by the Clerk of Court, took charge of the newspaper. Coupled with this was an injunction order enjoining the Board of Directors and the editor from using the columns of the paper in advocacy of Gen. Nicholls' nomination. These writs were obtained by four stockholders, holding twenty-one shares out of a total of 200. The *Democrat* Publishing Company bonded the sequestration and took charge of the paper. The grounds alleged for the writ issued were that the policy of the paper in supporting Nicholls was in violation of the provision of the charter, which declared that the paper should be Democratic in politics. The absurdity of the suggestion was apparent to every one.

The courts are allowed great license in this State at present. About a year ago a city editor in New Orleans was fined $20 for printing the public proceedings of a murder trial after the Judge had ordered him not to do it.

Area and Population of Europe.

London *Times:* Gen. Strelbitski, who was selected by the International Statistical Congress held at The Hague to prepare a report upon the area and number of inhabitants in the different countries of Europe, has completed his labors, the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 4,358,000 square miles, of which 2,422,126 square miles belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria-Hungary, 338,000 to Germany, 333,435 to France, 312,810 to Spain, 281,615 to Sweden, 203,375 to Norway, 196,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 180,310 to Italy, 163,950 to Turkey in Europe and Bosnia, 85,332 to Roumania, 82,710 to Bulgaria, 55,690 to Portugal, 40,435 to Greece, 30,375 to Servia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20,625 to Holland, and 18,430 to Belgium. The Russian Empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent, embracing the Kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Caucasus.

Russia also stands far in advance of all the other nations in respect to her population, which is given by Gen. Strelbitski at 94,000,000, the countries which come next being the German Empire (47,200,000), Austria-Hungary (39,000,000), France (38,800,000), Great Britain and Ireland (37,240,000), Italy (30,000,000), Spain (16,900,000), Switzerland (7,800,000), Belgium (5,880,000), Roumania (5,400,000), Turkey in Europe (4,900,000), Sweden (4,700,000), Holland and Portugal (4,400,000 each), Denmark (2,190,000), Servia (2,000,000), and Norway (1,960,000.) Total for all Europe, 350 millions. The density of the population is very different, for while Belgium has 201 inhabitants to the square kilometre (five-eighths of a mile), Holland 183, Great Britain and Ireland 119, Italy 105, the German Empire 86, Switzerland 71, and Austria-Hungary 59, Spain has only 35, Turkey 27, Russia 17, Denmark 15, and Norway 2. But the population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,250,000 a year, and in half a century it will, at this rate, exceed 150,000,000.

The above figures ascribe to Europe and Russia in Europe vastly more area than has usually been given to them.

Three Days on the Top of Mont Blanc.

Pall Mall Gazette: A French scientific man, M. Vallot, has, according to all accounts, accomplished a remarkable feat. He has camped for the space of three days and three nights on the summit of Mont Blanc for the purpose of making meteorological, physical, and physiological observations after the manner of aeronauts in a balloon. His courageous efforts, despite his sufferings from cold and from rarefied air, as well as the exhaustion consequent on his climb to such lofty altitudes, have, it is averred by his countrymen, been successful as well as unprecedented. The result of his labors and researches has been communicated under sealed cover to the National Academy of Sciences. Among other matters of interest it may be worth while (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) to mention that M. Janbert of the Travaux Observatory has begun to use the interior of hollow globes of his invention for the study of astronomy, and that during the exhibition of 1889 an immense hollow celestial globe, 108 meters in circumference, and representing with as much vividness and accuracy as possible the aspect of the skies, will be exhibited at the Trocadero. With this will be terrestrial and lunar globes of equally large dimensions.

Painting the Town Red.

At this late date another origin for the expression, painting it red, is given. Back in the '60s racing was one of the exciting features of Mississippi River travel, and when an opportunity offered for a trial of speed all hands were breathless with excitement. The first command from the Captain would be: "Paint her red, boys!" This was river slang for filling the fire-box with resin in order to create a quick, hot fire, at which time the fire boxes would be thrown open. Then, if the night were dark, the effect was simply grand. As far ahead as the eye could see the river would be a deep red from the reflection, forming a most beautiful picture, which once seen could never be forgotten. It was at that time that the expression "paint the town red" originated, as the old steamboatmen intended to convey the idea by its use that they would have a beautiful time on arrival at their destination.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

An Original Man.

The casual visitor had dropped in to talk with the editor, and opened by saying: "I wonder why newspaper correspondents generally select such old, stale, and hackneyed names as Veritas, Observer, and Citizen?"

"I don't know. Taxpayer is another."

"Yes, and Vox Populi."

"And Justitia."

"And Junius."

"And Witness."

"I have brought you an article that may come in handy a dull day."

"What name did you sign?"

"More Anon."—*Lincoln Journal.*

Going to Italy.

London *Truth:* The German Crown Prince will go to Italy in October, and is to remain on the other side of the Alps for several months. I hear that the King of Italy has offered to place the splendid palace of Caserta, near Naples, at the Crown Prince's disposal. The gardens at Caserta are the finest in Italy, and the scenery of the extensive park is most romantic. The Prince of Naples is to reside at Caserta as soon as he is given a separate establishment.

Ben Knew William.

The Donnelly-Davidson-Shakspeare-Bacon controversy comes along in the nick o' time. There is little to talk about, and this Baconian cipher business is just as good as another. But remember that Ben Jonson, who was one of the most jealous of men, never raised a suspicion that Shakspeare did not write his own plays. He knew him.—*Boston Herald.*

Corn in Virginia.

The growing corn crop of Virginia is expected to be the largest raised for the last twenty-five years.

MR. DONNELLY'S THEORY.

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE SHAKSPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY.

What Literary Men Think of the Matter—Two Simple Arguments Against Bacon—James Parton's Verdict—Mr. Bunce's Views—William Henry Burr of Washington an Enthusiastic Admirer of Donnelly—Pointing Out Flaws.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—Dana Estes, of the old publishing firm of Estes & Lauriat, opposite the Old South Church, said: "An ingenious theory, to say the least. Book will command a deal of attention, and its value, of course, depends on whether the cipher turns out as he represents. I have from time to time heard the theory discussed by literary men, but few of them really believed in it. I remember hearing Lord Tennyson say that he had examined the claims of Bacon and did not consider them well established."

Donnelly Strengthening His Position.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Benjamin R. Tucker, editor of *Liberty* and the translator of many valuable philosophical works from other languages, said: "I read the editorial announcement Saturday and read with great interest the article in the Sunday *World*. Mr. Donnelly has produced a most surprising array of proofs in support of the Baconian theory. My own research has partially convinced me that the author of Bacon's essays and the Shakspearean plays were identical. Donnelly now strengthens the position, and I shall look for the book with great interest. If his cipher is correct he has proven his theory."

"Two Simple Arguments" Against Bacon.

Editor New York *World:* The entire cipher investigation can be replied to by two very simple arguments.

In the first place, the plays contain certain allusions not only to Warwickshire localities in general, but to tinkers, alehouse-keepers, and "country-folk," who resided in the vicinity of Stratford-on-Avon. While it is possible to conceive that Shakspeare had a knowledge of well-known resorts and cities like St. Albans, it is equally impossible to imagine that Bacon should have been familiar with the tapster of Wincombe, or the servants of Sir William Combe. Secondly: The copies of the folio of 1623, while they all bear the same date, are different among themselves. Thus in some, "All's Well That Ends Well" contains a page 237, and in others this is 233, while one play, "Troilus and Cressida," is not paged at all. It therefore follows that no cipher could have been inserted in this book.

ALBERT R. FREY,
Secretary New York Shakspeare Society.

James Parton's Verdict.

Editor of New York *World:* I have not read the articles of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, and cannot understand how any sane mind can question the authorship of Shakspeare's plays. If Shakspeare did not write "Othello" Charles Dickens did not write "David Copperfield," nor Hawthorne "The Scarlet Letter," nor I writing this paragraph. If there was a man in England who was further than any other man from being able to write the plays of Shakspeare it was probably Lord Bacon. No mind weighted with so much knowledge and worn with so much thought and study could have soared so high nor flown so far. If Shakspeare had had Bacon's mentality and culture he could not have conceived Falstaff and Dogberry, still less Ariel and Caliban, nor cast into the air those sparkles of song which have been the wonder and despair of every poet since his day. Whoever wrote Shakspeare's plays was an actor and stage manager. He had to be just the sublime vagabond we know he was.

JAMES PARTON.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 2.

Mr. Bunce Inclines to the Opinion that the Plays Were Written by Various Pens.

Oliver B. Bunce of Appleton & Co. says of Mr. Donnelly's cipher: "Some years ago I had occasion to read all of Shakspeare's plays consecutively. They then impressed me with a feeling that they were written by different hands. This is not with me a matter of critical analysis or of comparison, point by point, but a mere matter of impression produced by reading all the plays about the same time. So I have an idea, not an opinion, that possibly the plays were written by various young men of the period. That is the idea which Prof. Davidson hints at in his last paragraph of his very interesting review of Mr. Donnelly's forthcoming book. There are many points in Shakspeare's life which are difficult to reconcile with his being the author of the plays. During the last seven years of his life, which he spent in Stratford, he wrote nothing, and seems to have had no knowledge of the commercial value of the plays to which his name is now attached. Nor did he mention them in his will. It is, therefore, quite possible they were written by a number of bright young men of the period and adapted to the stage by Shakspeare, just as is frequently done by our managers nowadays. Apart from the general style of the period, there are quite enough differences in the literary work of the plays to justify this view. I don't think there is much ground for attributing them to Bacon.

"There is one argument for the unity of their authorship. The female characters in most of the plays are unique. There was nothing like them in the literature of that period, nor has there been since. They stand alone in fiction. As to the Baconian cipher which Mr. Donnelly claims to have found, I can't speak until I see his book. It is not a matter of argument. If he has discovered a key and can demonstrate its truth we must accept it."

An Enthusiastic Washington Baconian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Mr. William Henry Burr of this city is an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Donnelly and a firm believer in the theory that Francis Bacon and not William Shakspeare should be styled "the immortal bard." "I am as confident that Bacon wrote the plays as that the sun will rise tomorrow," said he to the *World* correspondent this evening. "I have spent many years in the careful study of the subject and base my conclusions as much upon my own investigations as on the work of Mr. Donnelly. That his cipher is governed by strict mathematical laws, but is not an adjustable formula arbitrarily applied, I am positive. Some time ago Mr. Donnelly sent me a sententious and suggestive little line derived from his cipher narrative. The line read: 'Ever since the death of Marlowe Shakspeare has been my mask.' Christopher Marlowe by common report was said to be the author of the plays and sonnets when they first appeared, and it was only upon his death in 1593 that Shakspeare became identified with the works. Strangely enough, in that same year the poem of 'Venus and Adonis' appeared with Shakspeare's name appended as its author. This I regard as most suggestive. The first of the sonnets was dedicated to a newly-married pair, evidently friends of the author. It is a remarkable coincidence that in the same year and at the same time with their publication the Earl of Essex should have married a wife who is plainly alluded to in the 'poems.' Judge Shellabarger of this city, President of the Shakspeare Club, in an address before that body some time since, said: 'Suspend your judgment with regard to the Donnelly theory. I have confidence in the man, and believe him to be sincere and honest in his professions.'"

Mr. Frank H. Dodd Points Out Alleged Flaws in Mr. Donnelly's Theory.

Frank H. Dodd of Dodd, Mead & Co. said: "I saw Prof. Davidson's article in last Sunday's *World*. I think there is at present a general interview, and, as set forth in Prof. Davidson's review, I have no hesitation in saying there is not the slightest probability of the truth of his theory. Much of the evidence that he considers so strong in favor of his theory strengthens my belief that Bacon had nothing whatever to do with the plays, and that if they were written by anybody they were written by William Shakspeare.

"I read with much interest Prof. Davidson's article in the *World* of last Sunday. I will speak of only one point in the article, illustrating very clearly and satisfactory, to my mind at least, the weakness of the Baconian theory. If it is true, as Mr. Donnelly claims, that it would have been derogatory to Lord Bacon to have it known that he was the author of the plays, poems, and sonnets attributed to Shakspeare, why would it not have been equally derogatory to Shakspeare to have it known that he was the author of these wonderful works? Mr. Donnelly asserts. I believe, that Shakspeare does not mention in his will or anywhere else that he wrote them. This is one of the strong points of the Baconians, for, they assert, if Shakspeare had written the plays and poems attributed to him he would have claimed them and made some disposition of them in his will. But if this argument is good against Shakspeare it is equally good against Bacon. Mr. Donnelly is at great pains to show up Shakspeare in an unfavorable light. He proves, to my satisfaction at least, that Shakspeare was very human—that he was, in fact, a parvenu. Both Mr. Donnelly and Mr. White cite his purchase of a coat-of-arms and his assumption to the airs of an English gentleman as proof of the fact that he wished to have himself considered as something besides a playwright and theatrical manager. Now, if in the state of public opinion then existing it was ignoble for Lord Bacon to be connected in any way with the theatre, was it not likely that Shakspeare himself would consider it equally ignoble? If Lord Bacon did everything in his power to conceal the fact that he wrote plays and poems why should not Shakspeare do the same? Of course we, who admire Shakspeare's genius and at the same time recognize the faults in his character, hold that he was indifferent to his reputation as a playwright and a theatrical manager. Thus is one of the strongest arguments the Baconians adduce in favor of their theory just as strong in support of the opposing theory."

BASE-BALL NOTES.

Some of the Gossip of the Diamond Field—How the Boys Are Getting On.

Joe Gebhard is suffering with a bad finger.

Harry Wright wants Wheelock of Boston.

Ferguson's sprained foot will not be well this season.

What a godsend Indianapolis has been to the four leaders.

Pitcher Leitner's contract with Indianapolis expires Sept. 29.

Fred Dunlap will not play again this season. This is settled.

Tom Deasley's release by New York was a surprise party to him.

Roger Conner is doing the best work with the bat for New York.

The enthusiasts don't want exhibition games. That's settled.

The Metropolitans will try Roney Sweeney, the Fire Department catcher.

Two hundred and eleven thousand people saw forty-nine games on the Boston grounds.

Jack Nelson was released by the Mets Saturday. He can join the Brooklyn club if he cares to.

Ewing will not be able to catch any more this season, but he may be able to play third base.

Pitcher Boyle of Indianapolis aspires to be a first baseman. He says this is his last season in the box.

Knouff, it is thought, will make a good pitcher under the guidance of Capt. Comiskey of the St. Louis Browns.

New York thinks she would have won last Saturday's game with Titcomb and Murphy as the battery, as first intended.

"Jimmy" Clinton, the old Metropolitan outfielder, has joined the Birmingham (Ala.) nine. He is Captain of the team.

There was more truth than poetry in Anson's remark week before last that the Ponies' gait was too fast for them to keep it up.

The Boston papers have commenced to head their ball columns, "Boston Needs Today's Game Badly." What a pathetic appeal.

While several club managers have been trying to find Esterbrook Tommy has been having a good time at the Delaware Water Gap.

Pittsburg has a mortgage on sixth place, but if she isn't careful Boston may take it from her. Her progress has been onward and upward.

F. R. Allen, city—You state in answer to a correspondent that Clarkson joined the Chicago club the latter part of 1885. It should have been 1886.

If New York could gain in the same ratio on Chicago during the rest of the season as she did last week Anson would have to be content with third place.

The Bostons last Saturday in knocking Galvin out of the box accomplished a feat that has not been equaled since 1885, when the Athletics tied the Pittsburg pitcher up in fine style.

Anson and Spalding and the Babies are not so happy as they were a short time ago, but good "Deacon" White has a smile as broad as it is bright.—*New York Herald.* The season isn't over yet.

The actors and base-ball reporters in New York are getting ready to play a match game. The scribes declare that they will prove that pencil-pushers are better batters than the comedians and tragedians.

The Mets and St. Louis Browns played at Weehawken Sunday and the behavior of the crowd was simply disgraceful. While striking at a ball O'Neil's bat slipped, striking Welch on the nose, stunning him, but not breaking any bones.

The New York *Herald* insists that the Giants will beat the Chicagos one after all. The Giants are dangerously near, having won two more games than the Champions and lost but four more. The Gothamites have given up hopes of the pennant.

Those stories to the effect that Clarkson's arm is giving out have been revived by Chicago correspondents for Eastern papers. Clarkson pitched Monday for Chicago and the Detroits were beaten. But then Capt. Anson doesn't want to pitch Clarkson too often.

McGill & Delaney of Philadelphia have brought out a neat and attractive thing called "Our National Game," which is played with two dice and nine counters. All the brilliant plays of the professional game are possible in the combination of the two dice.

There appears to be trouble in the Metropolitan Club. Mays claims that he is imposed upon and given too much work. Orr says he will not play until two weeks' salary deducted is returned, and the pitchers find fault with the fielding by Hogan and Jones.

The opinion of the majority of base-ball critics and players is that the Detroit club is now reasonably sure of capturing the pennant. The club does not play a brilliant game by any means, but continues to add to its long list of victories in its same slow but steady manner. Outside of its pretty little home village Detroit's victory will not be a popular one. Flashes of brilliant playing, which frequently show conspicuously in the work of the Chicago, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia clubs, seldom crop out in the Detroit nine. The Wolverines are not brilliant, but in the language of the street Arab, "they git there just the same."—*New York Tribune.*

The New York *Sun* says: "Chicago does not play good ball with either Baldwin or Van Haltren in the box, and the present Eastern trip has illustrated this fact over and over again. The knowledge that they cannot expect the same support in the field that Clarkson has had has much to do with the work of both the alternate pitchers. It is a peculiarity of the team as at present constituted that it has no rallying power at the bat. When things go smoothly and games are being won right along the Chicago men bat as well as anybody, but once let the tide set against them and they cease to do any work with the stick. Their batting as a club on this Eastern trip has been the lightest in the league. All this has been said and wornwood by Anson, who has himself forgotten how to find the ball in the last six or eight games. Anson was never a good rough-weather Captain. When all is plain sailing he is a great player, Captain, and manager, but adversity goads and irritates him." Correspondents sometimes get slushy.

General Sporting Notes.

Alf Greenfield has retired from the ring.

Four Corners, owned by the Macey Bros. of Maysville, Ky., showed 2:13¼ last week.

Tommy Warren has gone to La Crosse, Wis., for three weeks to train for his fight with Havelin.

Mitchell and Kilrain found New Jersey a poor State in which to give sparring exhibitions last week.

The Eastern authorities seem to think that Peter Nolan would have no trouble in "ticking" Frank Glover.

Dominick McCaffrey is said to be about to reënter the lists, and eager to do battle with any and all comers.

Patron's next engagement is at Cleveland at the end of the month, when he will meet Clingstone, 2:14.

The dowager Duchess of Montrose, "Mr. Manton," has sold her yearlings to a Mr. Barnard in a lump for £20,000.

Pugilism in Philadelphia is dead. Nothing worthy of notice has been there since April 4, when Director of Public Safety Stokley read the riot act to them.

Electricity was used at Hartford to drop the distance flag. The distance judge touched a button and both flags fell simultaneously. With one exception the new plan worked satisfactorily.

The racing at Clifton, N. J., will begin Sept. 16 and last till the snow flies. Extensive improvements have been made and the track is now three-quarters of a mile instead of a half-mile.

The "talent" favors McLaughlin; the public back Garrison. When the former wins not a shout is heard, but when the "Snapper" is first at the wire, the yells are deafening. Nothing could tell the story better.

Mike Cleary is now after Pete Nolan, and intimates that he is a quack who knows that a ring fight for a big stake wouldn't be allowed, and offers to fight Nolan anywhere and any number of rounds, the winner to take everything.

Kilrain says: "I will make a match with Sullivan now in America to meet him at home to fight under London prize-ring rules for $2,500 or $5,000 a side six weeks before or six weeks after the Kilrain-Smith fight. I'll agree here and now to find a stakeholder and a referee, and Mr. Pony Moore shall put up a forfeit as large as the 'big fellow' likes."

Mr. Bonner expects to keep Maud S. in edge, and feels confident that she can beat her 2:08¾. The great amateur expresses himself favorable to two, three, and four mile trots by way of variety, but dissents from proposed half-mile heats for trotters. He thinks Maud S. can trot a half-mile in one minute, and that there can be but slight improvement possible in the way of trotting tracks.

A Law Providing Subjects for Dissection.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The present Legislature has passed a law which gives to the medical colleges the corpses of all who die in jails and poorhouses.

GEN. CAMERON'S RETURN.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PATRIARCH TALKS ABOUT HIS TRIP ABROAD.

Dining with Lord Randolph Churchill and Consul-General Waller—Entertained by the Duke of Beaufort—A Visit to Scotland—The Liverpool Reception—The Journey Across the Water—Glad to Get Home Again.

New York *Times*, Sept. 6: Of the 681 cabin and intermediate passengers who arrived on the Cunard steamer Servia yesterday none came down the gangplank more nimbly than Gen. Simon Cameron, the Pennsylvania patriarch. His 90 years sat as lightly on his bald head as a ninety-pound jockey on The Bard. Tripping merrily along with the General was his boon companion and neighborly farmer, Col. J. Duffy of Marietta and the jovial and ponderous Col "Larry" Jerome. The trio have already made several trips together, but this one, they all admit, was the most delightful of them all.

The party sailed on the White Star steamer Germanic July 13. In London they stopped at Morley's of Trafalgar Square. "It's a famous old place," said Col. Jerome, "and American tourists know it well. Why, old Commodore Vanderbilt's name is on the register, and Duffy put up there forty-seven years ago."

"Right you are Larry," replied the farmer, "it's a great place," and memory of the jolly stay at the well-known hostelry made his eyes twinkle like stars.

"Don't forget to mention that Buffalo Bill gave us a rib-roast. His show is wonderfully attractive for the Englishmen and rather eclipsed us. We were of small account compared with the Deadwood coach."

The party was dined by Lord Randolph Churchill and Consul Waller. The Duke of Beaufort sent them to the Goodwood races and entertained them for a week at Badminton, in Gloucestershire. The travelers were enthusiastic over their visit to the Duke's place. The lodge is three miles from the residence, and there are 150 servants on the premises. There are eighty hunters in the stable and 3,500 deer in the parks. The dairy contains every known breed of cattle classed as fancy, and the exhibit, Col. Jerome says, made Farmer Duffy's eyes stick out with surprise. The Duke and Duchess were attentive to the visitors, and one feature of the visit was a trip to the historical Castle Berkley.

Gen. Cameron took a run to the home of his ancestors in Scotland and enjoyed it immensely, while his companions in the meantime visited Dublin and Paris. Subsequently they came together again and, with a Mr. Foster of Harrisburg, paid a visit to Blenheim and dined with the Duke of Marlborough, now in this country. The tour also embraced the Channel Islands. In Liverpool Consul Russell entertained the visitors handsomely. Minister Phelps they did not meet, because they were not looking for Americans.

"Did you meet Mr. Blaine?"

"No, but we saw his friend, Chauncey M. Depew. And I'll wager $18,000 to $28,000 that Chauncey will get the New York delegation to the next National Republican Convention. Blaine had run against too many Burchards in Ireland to give him a chance to win in the coming race."

Gen. Cameron was asked what he thought of the Cleveland Administration. "It is all right," he said, "and Cleveland is a safe man. His veto of the pension bills blocked a pernicious move."

"You had a pleasant time, of course?"

"Never had a better time in my life, but I am glad to get home again after all. I want to get back to Donegal and drink a cup of spring water."

"Yes, the General did enjoy the trip," remarked Col. Duffy, "A man in his 90th year who has been eighteen years in the United States Senate, who was Secretary of War under Lincoln, and who has been Minister to Russia can justly lay claim to distinction as a typical American. He was appreciated and recognized on the other side, and we only regret seeing Gladstone. It would have been a memorable meeting of two old statesmen. The Americans on the other side called Gen. Cameron 'the old eagle of the Susquehanna.' He stood the jaunt like a colt, never ate a meal, and never turned down his glass. On the ship coming over I used to point out Jerome as the General, and I can hear the ladies say now, 'How young he looks; is he really 90?'"

The General and Col. Duffy went from the Cunard pier to the Pennsylvania Railroad station and took the afternoon train for Marietta. The country seats of the two Pennsylvanians are side by side.

Gossip of the Stage and the Foyer.

The McCaull engagement at the Chicago Opera-House will begin Sept. 12 with Audran's opera "Indiana."

Mr. David Belasco will come here today to superintend the final rehearsals at McVicker's of Lotta's "Pawnticket No. 210."

Mr. Florence will appear at the matinée at McVicker's today and tomorrow evening as Capt. Cuttle in "Dombey & Son."

Mr. Francis Wilson has recently signed a contract with Rudolph Aronson by which he remains at the Casino until May 1, 1889.

Boston playgoers are likely to see a new piece by Mr. W. D. Howells before the close of Mr. Palmer's engagement at the Park Theatre. Everything is being prepared to bring out "A Foregone Conclusion," his latest dramatic effort.

A benefit for the widow of Mr. A. H. Bond, who fell from the flies of Hooley's Theatre Saturday evening and was killed, will be given at Hooley's Friday afternoon. The "Evangeline," "Rag Baby," Kelly & Woods', and Jarbeau companies will take part.

Mr. Frank Wyatt, who was to have played the Magician in the "Arabian Nights" in New York, sailed for England yesterday on account of the insanity of his wife. He and she were lessees of the Comedy Theatre in London, and the burden of management is said to have been on her.

Mr. Boucicault's new play, "Phryne," will have its first performance tonight at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco. The author will appear as Jack O'Beirne, an artist. Can "Phryne" be a new version of Boucicault's old play of "Mimi," founded on Bunner's "Fate of Phryne?" Last week Mr. Boucicault and his company presented "Forbidden Fruit," when Sergeant Buster became Mr. O'Reilly Buster to accommodate the author's brogue.

Miss Anna Boyle, who is playing leading juvenile rôles with Mr. Keene, has taken the place designed for Miss Adele Belgarde. Miss Constance Hamblin, who has been in Keene's support for several seasons, was assigned to play her old rôle of Portia, and Adele Belgarde was given the part of Nerissa. To this arrangement Miss Belgarde objected, claiming the leading juvenile rôle of Portia as belonging to her. Mr. Keene could not see it in that light, and Miss Belgarde resigned. The assignment of the Portia rôle has long been a matter of dispute among managers.

Robson and Crane are in receipt of this letter from an ambitious young lady: "I have resolved on a plunge which will determine the color of my future life. The stage is my passion. I have never acted, but have rehearsed before good judges, who assure me I shall soar above all competition. I should like to play Juliet and Ophelia, and have rewritten and altered these plays to suit my own conception. My figure is faultless, my eyes and hair of the raven's hue, and my voice melodious. I do not think much of any actress now on the stage, and my app

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CLARK-ST., North, 345, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 647, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 1224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Geo. F. Busse, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W Deutsch, Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and Conveyancing.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A bay horse with single strap harness, side-spring top, fetlocks docked (P. Fresco and Nunzio, 6 mos.) taken from the office of WITKOWSKY & AFFELD, corner of Monroe & La Salle-sts. Telephone 510.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, ON WASHINGTON-boulevard, lease to Mr. Symington for Joliet farm. Please return to MRS. SYMINGTON, 15 Ogden-av. Liberal reward.

LOST—IN MANDELS', OXIDIZED-SILVER HANdled lady's gold-mounted umbrella; large reward if returned to 259 Michigan-av.

STRAYED—FROM 815 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—S Chestnut horse, white strip in face. 15 hands; a liberal reward will be paid for his return. JAMES McMAHON.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper of ten years' experience. Al references. Address Z 72. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper, city or elsewhere; highest references. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A WHOLESALE or manufacturing firm or young man of business ability; if business is satisfactory would put from $10 to $20 00 in same on first of year. Address B 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH eight years' practical business experience. Al references from last employers. Address B 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO OFFICE WORK or as bill clerk. Address B 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office or warehouse of a wholesale grocer house; experienced. References. B 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office; neat penman, and not afraid of work. B 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS order clerk for grocery; willing to work at anything. City reference. R 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTant is open for an engagement. References first-class. Terms reasonable. B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper and two years' experience in office work. A1 references. Salary moderate. Address Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFfice to learn business. Address A 91, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR entry clerk. Good references. Address A 13, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A HAT, boot and shoe, dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, or clothing house in Texas; have both trade and experience. Address for five days A F, care of Kuhn's European Hotel.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ELEVATOR BOY. Apply at 2541 Dearborn-st.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer and machinist, well posted on Corliss engines, as engineer or setting up machinery. City references. Address N 48, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman (Irish) in a small private family. Address G. N. DUSENBERRY, 74 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; TWO years at last place. B 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; temperate and obliging; thoroughly understands his business. Best city references. Address B 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND work around a gentleman's place. Best references. A 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and the requirements of a gentleman's place. Good references. A 88, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WOULD like position with a reliable real estate firm. References. Address B 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE MAN OF many years' experience in the outside management of large interests; also in office detail work and accounts. A 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies to tend exhibits or stands in Exposition. Address X Y 51, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer, rapid, accurate, and experienced; shorthand, typewriting, and punctuation; reference to present employer. A 89, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY A MARRIED couple (German), wife for housework and man as coachman or gardener; not afraid of work. Address A 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COLORED girls to do general housework. 2062 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN small family as second girl. Call at 325 East Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND well-recommended girl to do general housework. Call at 222 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Call at 34 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL for second or general housework in small family. 3072 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY DANISH GIRL — 3343 Indiana-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in nice place. References. Call at 222 East Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general housework; is a good cook; city or suburbs. 311 South Mor an-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and second girl. 1559 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STRONG girl for general housework. Call for two days at 287 Atlantic-st. Good reference.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY'S NURSE, OR would take care of sick or young baby. Excellent references. Call at 222 East Chicago-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a lady of experience; city or country. References. Address B 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 16 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IF YOU WANT to secure servants call at Mrs. Storrm's office, 3100 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ALWAYS ON HAND, competent and reliable family help at Scandinavian office, 231 Chestnut-st., corner Wells.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GIRLS FOR ALL kinds of housework; all nationalities. Good references. 34 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 OR 20 YEARS OF age as assistant in office; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; salary $15 per week. Apply to C. J. L. MEYER & SONS CO., North Pier, foot of Michigan-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE—TWO experienced dry-goods entry clerks; applications from experienced men only will be considered. A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; good writer; moderate salary. A 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE MAN EXPERIENCED IN city collection business; must be bookkeeper. Address, stating experience and salary expected, B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. ROOM 29, 103 State-st. Hours 9 to 4; $7 per week.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST IN PRIVATE DISPENsary; hours 9 to 4; wages $7 per week. B 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK WITH ONE or two years' experience. Apply at 2839 Cottage Grove-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO CANVASS offices, public buildings, restaurants, with good selling article; none but experienced men need apply. A 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with the city and suburban grocery trade. Address, stating salary wanted, references, etc., B 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE STRONG BOYS WHO HAVE worked in cabinet shop. Apply to W. S. & J. B. WILKINSON, 51 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WELL EDUCATED BOY IN CITY architect's office. Address A 58, Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; MUST WRITE A GOOD hand. Address A 37, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN and designer. A young man of ability can hear of a good position by addressing E 37, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS STICK-CANDY boiler and spinner; a good general confectioner preferred; none but first-class men need apply. Address M. H. HALLE & CO., Helena, Mont.

WANTED—TWO COATMAKERS AND TWO pantsmakers to go to Sioux Falls, Dakota; extra inducements offered. Call at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., corner Quincy and Franklin-sts., today at 10.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COAT AND VESTmaker to take a position in the country; must be a good smart man. Apply at 36 and 38 Madison-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—JOB PRINTERS; ONLY FIRST-class men need apply. THE CLARK & LONGLEY CO., 359 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD JOB PRINTER; STEADY SITuation. American Printing Company, 295 Dearborn-st., fourth floor.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses; single or German. Call, with reference, at 2308 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and can milk. NEWTON HALL, corner Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, SOBER AND INdustrious, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 3311 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — HELP — CHICAGO LABOR EXchange Co., organized for the purpose of aiding employers in procuring help and employee in securing work in every business, profession, occupation, and calling of life. The company's aim is to deal in the higher class of help only, leaving common laborers and domestics to local agencies. We solicit applications and orders from country towns and cities contributory to Chicago. H. T. Every, President; A. A. Barber, Treasurer; Geo. W. Imes, Secretary. Associated offices, Chicago, Cleveland, O., Cincinnati, O., Toledo, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Topeka, Kansas City, Mo. Chicago office, Room 18 Temple Court Building, corner Dearborn and Quincy-sts., opposite Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED DIrectory-advertising solicitors; permanent employment and good salary to right parties. A. N. McQUISS & CO., 33 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR SMALL place in suburbs to laundry, garden, etc. Apply at 272 East Huron-st. Bring recommends.

WANTED—COLLECTOR BY AN INSTALLMENT house; $50 bond required. Give references and salary expected. Address A 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A GREAT LABORsaving invention which will save any family $10 a year. Sells for $1.50; price to agents 75c. Smart men with $10 to $30 to invest can clear $145 in two weeks. MERRILL MFG CO.,
190 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AT THE PANORAMA OF JERUsalem—A lecturer; one who speaks English and German fluently.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS SELLING AGENT Permanent; profitable position. JORDAN, 60 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN ABLE AND WILLING TO learn, located outside of Chicago, to represent in his locality a responsible house; good salary. Address, with references, Supt. Mfg. House, Box 1083, New York.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—RELIABLE MEN TO sell household goods; large line, new and fast-selling. Keystone Co., 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY COLLECTOR; state fully previous employment. Address B 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN OFFICE; ONE who has had experience in wholesale jewelry jobbing department preferred. Address A 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER IN A shoe store. References required. A 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN THE OFFICE of a wholesale notion house to address catalogues; a nice place. Address A 13, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKKEEPer; must be stenographer; salary $12 per week. Clerks' Co-Operative Association, 70 Monroe-st., R. 6.

WANTED—GOOD LADY STENOGRAPHER; EXperienced; send specimen of typewriting. A 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER WRITING (Graham system; prefer one who has not held a position before; state salary wanted. Call Thursday or Friday between 12 and 1,
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 77.3 WABASH-AV., 2 GERMAN girls, one for cooking, washing and ironing, and one for second girl and to help wash and iron; the best wages paid.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. Must bring good references. Apply at 2628 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family at 439 Dearborn-av., 3d Flat.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; no cooking; must be good washer and ironer. Call at 2864 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL; MUST BE A good cook and neat. References required. Apply at 153 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; woman preferred. Hotel Royal, 1714 Indiana-av.

WANTED—599 DEARBORN-AV.—A GIRL FOR second work in private family; good wages and pleasant home.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; German preferred; good wages. Inquire at 2720 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework; references. 3367 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE A GOOD laundress. Apply at 366 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook; will pay good wages. Call at 795 41st-st., third house east of Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 3076 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call 3158 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK —4125 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO COOK AND DO HOUSEwork. Good wages. Apply at No. 3264 Groveland-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress; small family. Reference required. 3166 Groveland-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework. Reference required. 3343 Indiana-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of a large dressmaking apartment in Milwaukee. Reference required. Address H. schultz Cloak Manfg. Co., Milwaukee.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—MACHINE HANDS, WITH EXPERIence in making ruching. Apply MARSHALL FIELD & CO. (Retail), 6th floor.

NURSES.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE FOR BABY 7 months old. 410 Ontario-st.

WANTED—NURSE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of two children, a baby 1 month old and a boy 5 years old. References required. B 26, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKKEEPer; must be stenographer; salary $12 per week. Clerks' Co-Operative Association, 70 Monroe-st., R. 6.

WANTED—GOOD LADY STENOGRAPHER; EXperienced; send specimen of typewriting. A 10, Tribune office.

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WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE FOR BABY 7 months old. 410 Ontario-st.

WANTED—NURSE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of two children, a baby 1 month old and a boy 5 years old. References required. B 26, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—PERSONS WISHING FIRST-CLASS help call at 356 Indiana-av. Good girls wanted.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENtlemen, on salary and commission. A 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED LADY CROCHETers at once. JOHN A. PEPPARD & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY CROCHETers. 6054 W. Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession or owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 LA SALLE-ST.

Advances made at low rates on WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND FINE JEWELRY which are stored in special vaults.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest interest and time. Call at 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.

Capital.....$600,000.00
Additional liability of Stockholders.....600,000.00

Interest paid on deposits from day of receipt for full months. Accounts solicited.
D. H. TOLMAN, President. F. E. JENNISON, Cashier.

J. S. NORTON, ATTORNEY, 822 OPERA-HOUSE Block, has money to loan on Cook County real estate at current rates.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, Land contracts, and notes bought; send statement. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 108 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit. Apply at The Union Trust Co., 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY real estate at 6 and 7 per cent; or building loans. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY REAL estate on partial loans. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & DAY, Bankers, 170 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, warehouse receipts, or other good security; fair treatment guaranteed. 30 Dearborn-st., Room 34

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 7 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property; private party. A 14, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class new pianos at prices that defy competition; terms to suit customers. We also offer for sale the following second-hand pianos. Every instrument warranted to be as represented.

2 Square pianos at	$45 and $55
1 Raven & Bacon piano	$100
1 Mathushek piano	$100
1 Upright Weser Bros. piano	$125
1 Upright Gabler piano	$140
1 Upright Adam Schaaf	$175
1 Stock, 7½ octave	$150
1 Decker Bros., 7 octaves	$150
1 Steinway, 7 octaves	$300

Organs at $25, $35, $50, to $65 each.

Small monthly payments taken.

200 new upright pianos to rent at $4 and $5 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased. Pianos moved, tuned, repaired and polished at low rates. Warerooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A PERFECT TONE AND ACTION—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Save one profit. Buy from manufacturer. New and second-hand pianos to rent. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Tuning and repairing done by skillful workmen. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BEAUTIFUL TONE UPRIGHT PIANO LEFT Prior sales. $150; cash, or $5 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one flight.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT; RENTals (part or all) applied on purchase; a few second-hand pianos at your own price; we want the room for new goods. 223 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

HALLET AND DAVIS PIANOS.
EMERSON PIANOS.
KIMBALL PIANOS.
In a great variety of castings of mahogany, walnut, rosewood. A candid comparison of quality and prices invited.
THE KIMBALL ORGAN, with new improvements and attractive styles.
A NUMBER OF PIANOS, little used, at bargains; also several pianos suitable for beginners, $40 to $75.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, including Estey, Mason & Hamlin, and others, at very low prices.
SPECIAL.
One concert grand and one baby grand piano used a short time by some of our best artists, at a great reduction of price.
TIME PAYMENTS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., STATE & JACKSON-STS.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Reserve of borns instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
Call and get our prices and terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN—All instruments purchased from this house are warranted to be as represented.
ADAM SCHAAF.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and when to invest or sell real estate.

ATTENTION—MADAME AMIE, CLAIRVOYANT. 215 State-st., Room 2. Hours 9 to 7.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT, CALL 161 South Clark-st., second flight, Room 12.

MME. VILLERS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and palm reader. 50 W. Madison, R. 5. Call.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORtune-teller. 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

MRS. MILLER, THE GREAT CARD AND PALM reader, has just returned; tells true fee 50c. 252 North Wells-st., basement flat.

MRS. BARBER, 350 W. MADISON-ST.—FORtunes personally or by mail on speculation, love, marriage, divorce, lost property, friends.

INSTRUCTION.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND SCHOOL corner Clark and Adams-sts.

JUDD'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 118 E. Monroe-st.; bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, etc.; open day and evening. Call or write.

VAN R. LIVINGSTON, TEACHER OF PIANO, 70 Monroe-st., cor. State; terms moderate.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PUPILS correctly read and transcribe shorthand notes. First Floor Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

30 CENTS A LESSON—ACTING, ELOCUTION, pulpit and bar oratory; also banjo and stage dancing by distinguished professors. Chicago Dramatic and Musical College, 116 Monroe, Suite 10.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM FLAT, NEWLY FURNISHed; will sell cheap and board with parties who buy if satisfactory. On West Monroe-st. Address H Y 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HEAVY EXTENSION WALNUT DINing-table, Vienna chairs, washstands with mirrors, all nearly new, at storage-av S. Barsalour's, 400 W. Madison-st.; call and examine.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION CONCERNING THE whereabouts of Delia or Jessie Brown, 20 years of age; was taken from the Chicago Home for the Friendless in 1876, last heard of in Kansas City, Mo. Any information regarding her present whereabouts will be gratefully received by her brother and sisters. Please address C. E. Brown, Englewood, Ill. Western papers please copy.

PERSONAL—ZONE: AM WILLING.

PATENTS.

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On Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Belt R. R., between 57th and 58th-sts., 2 acres.
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MICHIGAN-AV.—New stone front, 25 ft. wide, fine elevation, rock-faced buff Bedford stone, six large chambers; all chambers on second floor connect; large bath room, finished in selected cherry and birch, porcelain lined bath tub; sewerage and plumbing of the very best quality, having thorough system of ventilation by pipes to the roof; bath room has large outside window; 6 wood mantels of new and expensive design and one elegant bronze mantel; the parlor is finished in cherry, the library in antique oak, and the dining room English brown oak; stationary sideboards in dining room; $26,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome modern house, with lot 80x180 ft., $27,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New and beautiful modern house, heated by hot water, conservatory for flowers off of dining-room, $32,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house, 25 ft., $20,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New house, 25 ft., $20,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, 25 ft., $18,000.
DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, heated by steam, with 100-ft. lot and brick barn. Fine view of the lake. The property cost $40,000; price $30,000. I will subway in cash at $25,000.
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MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern house, near 26th-st.; elegant interior; $26,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine house, 50 ft.; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV—First-class residence near 29th-st.; very fine location; $30,000.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON SATURday, September 10, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 61 Adams Express Building, 187 Dearborn-st., Chicago, I shall sell, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the west half of the north 115.29 feet of Lot 7 in Block 1 in Dyer & Davison's Subdivision of Section 34, 39, 14, fronting west on Prairie-av., 115.29-100 feet, between 33d and 35th-sts., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, except the east 9 feet thereof, which is reserved for a public alley, for the sum of $12,236.05, and the purchaser to pay the general taxes of 1887, one-half the amount to be paid in cash on delivery of a good receiver's deed, the balance to be paid in equal payments on or before one, two, and three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to be secured by trust-deed on the premises, any number of front feet to be released from trust-deed on payment of a proportionate sum. Provided that at the time and place above mentioned a higher and better bid or bids shall not then and there be made. In which case the premises described will be sold to the highest and best bidder. SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver of the Republic